NEWPORT MERCURY.

Printed and publiſhed by *L. ROUSMANIERE & Wm. BARBER*, oppoſite the BRICK-MARKET.

[*Price $2 per Ann.—$1 in Advance.*] SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1809. [VOL. 49.—No. 2475.]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

L. ROUSMANIERE,

HAS juſt received, and has for ſale at his *Claſſical Book and Stationary Store, No. 1 & 2 Long-Wharf,* (as cheap as at any book-ſtore in America,) a number of new and intereſting publications, juſt from the preſs, among which are the following, viz.

The Trial of the Duke of York, embracing the minutes of evidence, complete, as taken in the Houſe of Commons, together with an accurate account of the charges exhibited againſt his royal highneſs.—Likewiſe, the highly intereſting memoir of Mrs. Clarke, from her infancy to the preſent time, illuſtrated with a beautiful portrait, from an original drawing. The whole taken from authentic documents. In 1 vol. 8vo.

An American Biographical and Hiſtorical Dictionary, containing an account of the lives, characters and writings of the moſt eminent perſons in North-America, from its firſt diſcovery to the preſent time: and a ſummary of the hiſtory of the ſeveral colonies, and of the United States.—by *William Allen*, A. M. 1 vol 8vo.

Gertrude of Wyoming; a Pennſylvanian tale: and other Poems.—by Tho. Campbell author of "the Pleaſures of Hope." 1 vol. 12mo.

The Cypriad, in two cantos: with other Poems and tranſlations, by *Henry C. Knight.*

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American Annals, or a Chronological hiſtory of America, from its diſcovery to 1806, in 2 vols. by *Abiel Holmes.*

A complete ſyſtem of Stenography, or Short-hand Writing, containing rules and inſtructions whereby any perſon of ordinary intellect may acquire a thorough knowledge of its theory, in the courſe of a few hours ſtudy and practice.—It contains four copper plates, illuſtrative and explanatory of the art.—Price 50 Cents.

The Hiſtory of the Church of Chriſt, by *Joſeph Milner*, in 3 vols. 8vo.

Faber's Diſſertation on the Prophecies, 1 vol. 8vo.

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DUFIEF's NATURE DISPLAYED AND BOYER's FRENCH and ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

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Newport, Sept. 8, 1809.

John F. Townſend & Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform the Public of their Removal to the Store, No. 137, Thames-ſtreet, at the ſign of the Golden Eagle, lately occupied by Mr. J. Bours, where they offer for Sale, a large and well choſen Aſſortment of DRY GOODS, compriſing almoſt every article in demand, as cheap as can be purchaſed in Newport.

Newport, Sept. 3, 1809.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Creditors of the eſtate of WILLIAM HELME, late of Newport, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, that ſix months from the date hereof are allowed them to exhibit their claims to the ſubſcribers, who are appointed Commiſſioners thereon by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Newport; and that for the purpoſe of receiving them, they will attend at their reſpective dwellings within ſaid time.

DANIEL DUNHAM, jun.
SAMUEL STERNE.

All perſons indebted to the above eſtate, either by Note or Book-Account, are requeſted to make immediate payment to

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SEVEN Bales India coloured GOODS, conſiſting of Putna, Stripes, Romal and Frockſoys Handkerchiefs, and India Checks.—*Alſo*, 5 Caſes Calicoes; 3 Bales ſuperfine and low priced Broadcloths; 2 caſes furniture Chintz.

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JONATHAN EASTON, *Adm'r.*

Newport, 8th of 9th mo. 1809.

NOTICE.

THE Subſcribers having been duly appointed Adminiſtrators on the eſtate of FRANCIS MALBONE, late of Newport deceaſed, and having given bond as the law directs for the faithful diſcharge of the truſt committed to them requeſt all perſons who are indebted to the ſaid eſtate to make immediate payment, and thoſe who have any demands againſt it, to exhibit them to us.

S. MALBONE,
R. MALBONE, } *Adm'rs.*

Newport, Sept. 1, 1809.

FINAL NOTICE.

THE Subſcribers finding their former Notice reſpecting the ſettlement of their Accounts neglected by a number of perſons, hereby notify ſuch perſons that all thoſe unſettled Accounts which may be of more than one year ſtanding on the 1ſt of October next, will at that time be put into the hands of an Attorney for ſettlement.

EDMUND T. WARING
W. TURNER.
DAVID KING.

Newport, August 12, 1809.

TO BE SOLD,

ABOUT Eight Acres of excellent Land, ſituated in Portſmouth, about five miles from Newport, together with a Dwelling Houſe, having a well of water near the door, and a good orchard.—The ſituation is pleaſant and healthy, it being part of the Black point Farm, and the purchaſer will be entitled to the valuable privilege of carting ſea manure of the beſt kind, from the ſhore; any further recommendation is unneceſſary. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to EZBON BARKER, living on the premiſes.

N. B. The above Farm if not ſold before the 15th of March next, will then be ſold at Public Auction, on the premiſes, at XI o'clock A. M.

Portsmouth, August 29, 1809.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Creditors to the eſtate of Capt *John Gardiner*, late of South-Kingſtown, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, that ſix months from the date hereof are allowed them to exhibit their claims to the ſubſcribers, who are appointed Commiſſioners thereon by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of South-Kingſtown; for the purpoſe of receiving them they will attend at the dwelling-houſe of Joſeph Reynolds in South Kingſtown, on the laſt Saturdays in Auguſt, September and November next.

JOHN HAGADORN,
WILLETT CARPENTER. } *Com'rs.*

All perſons indebted to the above eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment to BENJAMIN GARDINER of Middletown, Adminiſtrator.

South-Kingſtown, March 12, 1809

Rhode-Iſland Bridge Company.

THE Directors requeſt thoſe who ſubſcribed for Shares in this Company, and thoſe who have become Stockholders by purchaſe, and have not taken out Certificates for the Shares they reſpectively hold, that they bring in their receipts for the inſtalments paid, when Certificates will be iſſued to them by the Subſcriber for the ſame.—It being impoſſible for the Directors to know who are the real Stockholders till this is done.

M. SEIXAS *Clerk.*

Newport, July 31, 1809.

Marine Inſurance.

THE NEWPORT INSURANCE COMPANY re commenced buſineſs on the 5th ult. at their Office, No, 82, Thames-ſtreet, under the direction of the Subſcribers, who are authorized by ſaid Company to receive Propoſals for Inſurance, and take riſks on their behalf.

JOHN EARL, jun. } *Acting*
JOHN L. BOSS, jun. } *Directors.*

Newport, Auguſt 2, 1809.

Removal.

Albert W. Gardiner,

Informs his Friends and the Public,

THAT he has removed his Store of GOODS to No. 102 Thames-ſtreet, lately occupied by *Sully M. Smith, & Co.* where he has conſtantly on hand and for ſale a large and valuable Aſſortment of

Engliſh, India, French, Dutch, Scotch and American manufactured Goods.

Of all deſcriptions, adapted to every ſeaſon of the Year, which he will ſell as cheap for Caſh as can be purchaſed in the United States.

ALSO AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
Ladies Hats and Bonnetts,

Conſtantly on hand of the neweſt faſhions, Straw, ſilk and willow Bonnetts made at the ſhorteſt notice.—Orders of every kind ſtrictly attended to.

N. B. Every article for Mourning conſtantly on hand.

Newport, July 21 1809.

SALT.

TWO THOUSAND buſhels Bonaviſta SALT, now landing from on board the ſhip Sachem, at Stevens's Wharf, for ſale on liberal terms.

ALSO,

One-quarter of the ſhip SACHEM, burthen 214 Tons, 2½ years old, carries a very large cargo, and is in complete order for ſea.—Apply to

JOHN G. & SAM. WHITEHORNE.

Newport, August 25, 1809.

Will be ſold at PUBLIC VENDUE,

On THURSDAY the 9th of October next, if not previouſly diſpoſed of private Sale.

THE HOUSE and Lot occupied by *Benjamin Wightman*, formerly the property of Chriſtopher Ellery, Eſq adjoining the Methodiſt Chapel in Marlborough ſtreet. The Houſe is large and commodious, with a good cellar, and a well of water in the yard.

Alſo, One Lot directly oppoſite ſaid Houſe, and fronting on Marlborough and Charles-ſtreets 60 by 40 feet, be the ſame more or leſs.—*Alſo*, One lot directly oppoſite to the weſtward, and fronting on Marlborough and Charles-ſtreets continued, 30 by 15 feet be the ſame more or leſs.—All of which will be ſold without reſerve.—Conditions eaſy, which will be made known at the time of ſale. For further particulars, apply to

JAMES PERRY, or
BENJAMIN WIGHTMAN.

Newport, Auguſt 14, 1809.

VALUABLE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE,

THAT large and ſpacious DWELLING-HOUSE, the well-known ſtand occupied by the Subſcriber as a Tavern, in the town of Weſterly. There is on the premiſes two good barns, chaiſe-houſe, ſhed and other out buildings. An excellent kitchen garden, and a well of water near the door; the buildings are all in excellent repair, the Houſe is exceedingly well calculated for a Tavern and is about eight rods from Pawcatuck Bridge, and is on the poſt road leading to Newport and New-London; part of the above deſcribed Houſe is occupied by the proprietors of the Waſhington Bank. The Poſt-Office is alſo kept in the ſame building.—It is unneceſſary to go further into the particulars reſpecting the conveniences of ſaid Land.

Alſo, A FARM, about a mile north of Pawcatuck Bridge, containing about 64 Acres, with a Dwelling-Houſe thereon ſtanding. A new barn, corn-houſe and cheeſe-houſe have lately been erected. For fertility of ſoil and pleaſantneſs of ſituation, it is exceeded by few in the town: it is fenced into convenient lots by a good and ſubſtantial ſtone wall, and is well watered by never failing ſprings.

Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the above property, the payments will be eaſy, and terms made known by applying to

PAUL RHODES.

Weſterly, (Rhode-Iſland) Auguſt 5, 1809.

From the CONNECTICUT COURANT.

ON TROUBLES OF OUR OWN MAKING.

THERE is in our nature, ſuch a reſtleſsneſs of diſpoſition, that we commonly make to ourſelves more than half the evils we feel. Unſatisfied with what we are, or poſſeſs, we are ſtill craving after ſomething paſt or to come, and by regrets, deſires, and fears, are perpetually poiſoning the ſtreams of preſent enjoyment. The weather is too hot or too cold, too wet or too dry. If we have nothing to do, time hangs upon us as an inſupportable burden. If our circumſtances compel us to daily labour, we fret to ſee others enjoying their leiſure. Although we have food and raiment enough, and good enough, in all conſcience, to make us contented, ſtill we are diſſatisfied, that we are not rich. If, on the contrary, we chance to be rich, the weight of cares, the pains of getting, the difficulty of keeping, and the fears of loſing, give us inceſſant diſquiet and fatigue.

Mrs. Thrift has a decent competence, together with a kind huſband and fine children; but her heart is ſick, becauſe ſhe can't live in the ſplendid ſtyle of her wealthy neighbour Mrs. Modiſh: at the ſame time Mrs. Modiſh, yoked to a ſurly, ſnappiſh, gouty huſband, is ſecretly envying the condition of Mrs. Thrift.

Honeſt Abraham has a good farm, and is an excellent farmer, and free of debt, but the peace of his mind is deſtroyed by being diſappointed of an office; an office too without any emolument. Farmer Thomas, his more artful neighbour, who got the office, no ſooner received his commiſſion than he began to daſh away like a gentleman, and, conſequently, neglected his farm and impoveriſhed his family; and by this time he ſincerely regrets his having been ſo fooliſh as to barter ſolid pudding for empty honour.

Mercator, having acquired a ſnug eſtate by trade, grows uneaſy, and ſighs for a country life. Purling brooks, vocal groves, fragrant meadows, blooming orchards, and fields covered with a golden harveſt, enchant his imagination. He ſells his ſtock in trade and purchaſes a farm; and he manages his farm with about as much ſkill as a mere landman would manage a ſhip at ſea, it brings him in debt; and, venting upon it no very gentle epithets, he longs to leave it, and go back to the ſituation he had abandoned. Agricolus, weary of a dull plodding way of living and ſlow gains, leaves the plough, and becomes a merchant. He ſells his faſt eſtate, and purchaſes with it goods; running in debt a few thouſands, as he would needs have a handſome aſſortment. His goods are unſkilfully choſen, and meet with but a wretched market. Pay-day comes, and his creditors, bleſt with excellent memories, are prompt in urging him to a ſettlement; but, Alas! he has no money. And now, "to break, or not to break, that's the queſtion." He ſtruggles hard, makes new debts to pay old ones, ſells at a great loſs, borrows money at 30 or 40 per cent. intereſt, but breaks at laſt; and whereas he merely *imagined* himſelf unhappy while holding the plough, he now *feels* that he is ſo indeed.——Thus mankind, from reſtleſs diſpoſition, render themſelves wretched, when they might be much at their eaſe.

It would be worth to one, more than any, or even all, the arts and ſciences, *to learn the art of living happily.* I don't mean *perfect* happineſs, which is not to be enjoyed here; but ſuch a degree of happineſs as our Maker has put in our power. The art of living happily does not lie in ſtoical apathy; for as to the real and ſharp afflictions of life, while one ought "to *bear* them like a man, he ſhould alſo *feel* them like a man." Nor does *he* know the ſweets of friendſhip, who feels little or no pain at being ſunder'd from a near friend. Much leſs does it lie in the thoughtleſs ſenſuality of Epicuriſm; for the enjoyment of the mere ſenſualiſt is no higher than that of the pampered horſe in the ſtable or ſtud, or the fattening pig in the ſty. Indeed the brute has much the advantage, as it lives according to its nature and deſtination, while the man is haunted with a perpetual conſciouſneſs of the ſhameful degradation of his moral and intellectual faculties.

The following maxims, or rules of action, might, if ſtrictly obſerved, go far to increaſe the happineſs, or at leaſt, to diminiſh the inquietudes and miſeries of life.

Live conſtantly in the unſhaken belief of the over-ruling Providence of an infinitely wiſe and good, as well as Almighty Being; and prize his favour above all things. Obſerve, inviolably, truth in your words, and integrity in your actions. Accuſtom yourſelf to temperance, and be maſter of your paſſions. Be not too much out of humour with the world; but remember, 'tis a world of God's creating, and how ſad ſoever it is marred by wickedneſs and folly yet you have found in it more comforts than calamities, more civilities than affronts, more inſtances of kindneſs towards you than of cruelty. Try to ſpend your time uſefully, both to yourſelf and others. Never make an enemy, or loſe a friend, unneceſſarily. Cultivate ſuch an habitual cheerfulneſs of mind, and evenneſs of temper, as not to be ruffled by trivial in-

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DANIEL DUNHAM, jun.
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N. B. The above Farm if not sold before the 15th of March next, will then be sold at Public Auction, on the premises, at XI o'clock A. M.

Portsmouth, August 29, 1809.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Creditors to the estate of Capt. *John Gardiner*, late of South-Kingstown, deceased, represented insolvent, that six months from the date hereof are allowed them to exhibit their claims to the subscribers, who are appointed Commissioners thereon by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of South-Kingstown; for the purpose of receiving them they will attend at the dwelling-house of Joseph Reynolds in South Kingstown, on the last Saturdays in August, September and November next.

JOHN HAGADORN, }
WILLETT CARPENTER. } *Com'rs.*

All persons indebted to the above estate are requested to make immediate payment to BENJAMIN GARDINER, of Middletown, Administratrix.

South-Kingstown, March 12, 1809

Rhode-Island Bridge Company.

THE Directors request those who subscribed for Shares in this Company, and those who have become Stockholders by purchase, and have not taken out Certificates for the Shares they respectively hold, that they bring in their receipts for the instalments paid, when Certificates will be issued to them by the Subscriber for the same.—It being impossible for the Directors to know who are the real Stockholders till this is done.

M. SEIXAS *Clerk.*

Newport, July 31, 1809.

Marine Insurance.

THE NEWPORT INSURANCE COMPANY re-commenced business on the 5th ult. at their Office, No, 82, Thames-street, under the direction of the Subscribers, who are authorized by said Company to receive Proposals for Insurance, and take risks on their behalf.

JOHN EARL, jun. } *Acting*
JOHN L. BOSS, jun. } *Directors.*

Newport, August 2, 1809.

Removal.

Albert W. Gardiner,

Informs his Friends and the Public,

THAT he has removed his Store of GOODS to No. 102 Thames-street, lately occupied by *Sally M. Smith, & Co.* where he has constantly on hand and for sale a large and valuable Assortment of

English, India, French, Dutch, Scotch and American manufactured Goods.

Of all descriptions, adapted to every season of the Year, which he will sell as cheap for Cash as can be purchased in the United States.

ALSO AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
Ladies Hats and Bonnetts,

Constantly on hand of the newest fashions, Straw, silk and willow Bonnetts made at the shortest notice.—Orders of every kind strictly attended to.

N. B. Every article for Mourning constantly on hand.

Newport, July 21 1809.

SALT.

TWO THOUSAND bushels Bonavista SALT, now landing from on board the ship Sachem, at Stevens's Wharf, for sale on liberal terms.

ALSO,

One-quarter of the ship SACHEM, burthen 214 Tons, 2½ years old, carries a very large cargo, and is in complete order for sea.—Apply to

JOHN G. & SAM. WHITEHORNE.

Newport, August 25, 1809.

Will be sold at PUBLIC VENDUE,

On THURSDAY the 9th of October next, if not previously disposed of private Sale.

THE HOUSE and Lot occupied by *Benjamin Wightman*, formerly the property of Christopher Ellery, Esq adjoining the Methodist Chapel in Marlborough street. The House is large and commodious, with a good cellar, and a well of water in the yard,

Also, One Lot directly opposite said House, and fronting on Marlborough and Charles-streets 60 by 40 feet, be the same more or less.—*Also*, One lot directly opposite to the westward, and fronting on Marlborough and Charles-streets continued, 30 by 15 feet be the same more or less.—All of which will be sold without reserve.—Conditions easy, which will be made known at the time of sale. For further particulars, apply to

JAMES PERRY, or
BENJAMIN WIGHTMAN.

Newport, August 14, 1809.

VALUABLE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE,

THAT large and spacious DWELLING-HOUSE, the well-known stand occupied by the Subscriber as a Tavern, in the town of Westerly. There is on the premises two good barns, chaise-house, shed and other out buildings. An excellent kitchen garden, and a well of water near the door; the buildings are all in excellent repair, the House is exceedingly well calculated for a Tavern and is about eight rods from Pawcatuck Bridge, and is on the post road leading to Newport and New-London; part of the above described House is occupied by the proprietors of the Washington Bank. The Post-Office is also kept in the same building.—It is unnecessary to go further into the particulars respecting the conveniences of said stand.

Also, A FARM, about a mile north of Pawcatuck Bridge, containing about 64 Acres, with a Dwelling-House thereon standing. A new barn, corn-house and cheese-house have lately been erected. For fertility of soil and pleasantness of situation, it is exceeded by few in the town: it is fenced into convenient lots by a good and substantial stone wall, and is well watered by never failing springs.

Any person inclining to purchase the above property, the payments will be easy, and terms made known by applying to

PAUL RHODES.

Westerly, (Rhode-Island) August 5, 1809.

From the CONNECTICUT COURANT.

ON TROUBLES OF OUR OWN MAKING.

THERE is in our nature, such a restlessness of disposition, that we commonly make to ourselves more than half the evils we feel. Unsatisfied with what we are, or possess, we are still craving after something past or to come, and by regrets, desires, and fears, are perpetually poisoning the streams of present enjoyment. The weather is too hot or too cold, too wet or too dry. If we have nothing to do, time hangs upon us as an insupportable burden. If our circumstances compel us to daily labour, we fret to see others enjoying their leisure. Although we have food and raiment enough, and good enough, in all conscience, to make us contented, still we are dissatisfied, that we are not rich. If, on the contrary, we chance to be rich, the weight of cares, the pains of getting, the difficulty of keeping, and the fears of losing, give us incessant disquiet and fatigue.

Mrs. Thrift has a decent competence, together with a kind husband and fine children; but her heart is sick, because she can't live in the splendid style of her wealthy neighbour Mrs. Modish: at the same time Mrs. Modish, yoked to a surly, snappish, gouty husband, is secretly envying the condition of Mrs. Thrift.

Honest Abraham has a good farm, and is an excellent farmer, and free of debt, but the peace of his mind is destroyed by being disappointed of an office, an office too without any emolument. Farmer Thomas, his more artful neighbour, who got the office, no sooner received his commission than he began to dash away like a gentleman, and, consequently, neglected his farm and impoverished his family; and by this time he sincerely regrets his having been so foolish as to barter solid pudding for empty honour.

Mercator, having acquired a snug estate by trade, grows uneasy, and sighs for a country life. Purling brooks, vocal groves, fragrant meadows, blooming orchards, and fields covered with a golden harvest, enchant his imagination. He sells his stock in trade and purchases a farm; and he manages his farm with about as much skill as a mere landman would manage a ship at sea, it brings him in debt; and, venting upon it no very gentle epithets, he longs to leave it, and go back to the situation he had abandoned. Agricolus, weary of a dull plodding way of living and slow gains, leaves the plough, and becomes a merchant. He sells his fast estate, and purchases with it goods; running in debt a few thousands, as he would needs have a handsome assortment. His goods are unskilfully chosen, and meet with but a wretched market. Pay-day comes, and his creditors, blest with excellent memories, are prompt in urging him to a settlement; but, Alas! he has no money. And now, "to break, or not to break, that's the question." He struggles hard, makes new debts to pay old ones, sells at a great loss, borrows money at 30 or 40 per cent. interest, but breaks at last; and whereas he merely *imagined* himself unhappy while holding the plough, he now *feels* that he is so indeed.——Thus mankind, from a restless disposition, render themselves wretched, when they might be much at their ease.

It would be worth to one, more than any, or even all, the arts and sciences, *to learn the art of living happily*. I don't mean *perfect* happiness, which is not to be enjoyed here; but such a degree of happiness as our Maker has put in our power. The art of living happily does not lie in stoical apathy as for as to the real and sharp afflictions of life, while one ought "to *bear* them like a man, he should also *feel* them like a man." Nor does *he* know the sweets of friendship, who feels little or no pain at being sunder'd from a near friend. Much less does it lie in the thoughtless sensuality of Epicurism; for the enjoyment of the mere sensualist is no higher than that of the pampered horse in the stable or stud, or the fattening pig in the sty. Indeed the brute has much the advantage, as it lives according to its nature and destination, while the man is haunted with a perpetual consciousness of the shameful degradation of his moral and intellectual faculties.

The following maxims, or rules of action, might, if strictly observed, go far to increase the happiness, or at least, to diminish the inquietudes and miseries of life.

Live constantly in the unshaken belief of the over-ruling Providence of an infinitely wise and good, as well as Almighty Being; and prize his favour above all things. Observe, inviolably, truth in your words, and integrity in your actions. Accustom yourself to temperance, and be master of your passions. Be not too much out of humour with the world; but remember, 'tis a world of God's creating, and how sadly soever it is marred by wickedness and folly yet you have found in it more comforts than calamities, more civilities than affronts, more instances of kindness towards you than of cruelty. Try to spend your time usefully, both to yourself and others. Never make an enemy, or lose a friend, unnecessarily. Cultivate such an habitual cheerfulness of mind, and evenness of temper, as not to be ruffled by trivial in-

conveniences and croſſes. Be ready to heal breaches in friendſhip, and to make up differences, and ſhun litigation as much as poſſible; for he is an ill calculator, who does not perceive that one amicable ſettlement is better than two law-ſuits. Be it rather your ambition to acquit yourſelf well in your proper ſtation, than to riſe above it. Deſpiſe not ſmall honeſt gains, nor riſk what you have on the deluſive proſpect of ſudden riches.—If you are in a comfortable thriving way, keep in it, and abide in your own calling, rather than run the chance of another. In a word, mind to "uſe the world as not abuſing it," and you will find as much comfort in it, probably, as is moſt fit for a frail being, who is merely journeying through it, towards an immortal abode.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1809.

POSTSCRIPT.

By the arrival here this morning of the Sloop Fame, Waldin, in 18 hours from New-York, we received papers of that city of yesterday, from which we have copied the following important intelligence:

NEW-YORK, SEPT. 15.

LATEST NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

Laſt evening arrived the ſhip Ruſſell, Capt. Allen, 41 days from Liverpool.—By this veſſel we have received London papers and Lloyds liſts to the 31ſt of July.—We have ſelected the following articles from the lateſt dates:

Capt. Allen ſailed the 3d of Auguſt, in company with about twenty ſail of American ſhips. American produce was riſing in price, in conſequence of the ceſſation of arms on the continent, and of a probable non-intercourſe by an act of our Executive.

Capt. Allen informs, that the Embargo in England was raiſed on the 29th July.—The Grand Expedition, with about 50,000 troops on board, ſailed on the 24th and 25th of July, deſtined, as was ſuppoſed in Liverpool, for the coaſt of Holland.

The American government ſchooner Enterprize, had arrived off the Texel.

The London papers contain the French account of the battles of the 5th and 6th July. More fighting was expected on the continent.

It was reported in London the 28th of July, that Bonaparte left Vienna the 4th, on his return to Paris.

LONDON, July 29.

Letters from St. Petersburgh of the 6th of July, ſtate that an Engliſh ſquadron of 7 ſail of the line, and 20 other veſſels have made their appearance between Hothland and Cronſtadt, in preſence of the Ruſſian fleet, and that a naval engagement was expected—and that the Ruſſians were alarmed for the ſafety of Cronſtadt, the Britiſh ſquadron having evinced a diſpoſition to bombard it.

The Archduke Charles and Prince Lichtenſtein, were ſlightly wounded in the late actions.

Before the greater part of our readers will have received this day's Courier, the expedition will have reached the firſt point of its deſtination, and ſtruck the firſt blow.—The firſt and ſecond diviſions of the Expedition ſailed early yeſterday morning, and were ſoon clear of the Downs. Admiral Otway, with the remaining diviſion of the Expedition, ſailed at five this morning, with a fine wind from the weſtward. The troops embarked at Harwich were to ſail this morning. In the mean time more horſes, troops and artillery, are embarking, and we have probably, by this time, on the enemy's coaſt, the largeſt force that was ever ſent from the Britiſh ſhores at one time; perhaps between 40 and 50,000 troops. The expedition is ſaid to be deſtined in the firſt inſtance againſt the three iſlands that lie at the mouth of the Scheldt, Cadſand, Walcheren, and Schowen. What objects are in contemplation after the operations againſt theſe iſlands have been carried into effect, it would be at preſent improper to diſcloſe.

July 31.

A cutter arrived on Saturday from off Flushing. A variety of reports were immediately in circulation on the coaſt. It was ſaid by ſome that the iſland of Walcheren had ſurrendered to our troops without reſiſtance. Others, that a conſiderable body of French troops had been collected in the iſland, and that the reſiſtance would be obſtinate. A Dutchman who arrived in the cutter ſays that the crews of the veſſels at Flushing have deſerted and gone to the interior.

Government had not, when our paper was put to preſs, received any account of the troops having diſembarked—*Courier*.

The Prague Gazette of the 14th ult. contains an account of the defeat of the army of Gen. Junot by the united corps of Radevoſcevich, Kienmayer, and the Duke of Brunſwick Oels near Barenth.

It was reported at Dover on Saturday that Flushing had ſurrendered without oppoſition, not to the expedition, which had not then arrived, but to the Britiſh ſquadron which arrived off that ſtation on Tueſday ſennight, the French ſquadron having returned up the Scheldt.

BERLIN JULY 18.

The following has been made public here by the Imperial Auſtrian Embaſſy:

AUSTRIAN OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

On the 4th of July the enemy threw a new bridge over the Danube from the iſland of Lobau. The nature of the ground and an immenſe quantity of artillery, greatly facilitated this operation. The Imperial and Royal army was poſted on the heights behind the Ruſsbach and extended its right wing to Saſſenbrunn and Ragraus, the left to Margrafs Acuſiedel. The centre was at Wagram.

In the night of the 4th and 5th, the enemy completed the paſſage of the Danube to the left bank, and very early in the morning large bodies appeared on the plain. About mid-day all the points of the line of the Imperial and Royal army were attacked. The principal efforts of the enemy were however, directed againſt the centre with the view no doubt to penetrate it: but all his attacks repeated with the greateſt fury and ſupported by his numerous artillery, among which were ſeveral batteries of heavy cannon, remained fruitleſs. At ten at night the fire ceaſed. The Imperial and Royal Army had along the whole line maintained its poſitions, and had made a great number of priſoners, among whom were many Saxons, Bodenſe, Italian and Portugueſe ſoldiers.

On the 6th, about four in the morning, the enemy renewed his attack with larger maſſes and greater fury than on the preceding day: All his efforts againſt the centre and right wing were without effect, the latter had even obtained ſome advantages, that a complete victory was expected, when the enemy with freſh diviſions and great ſuperiority ſuddenly forced the left wing near Neuſidel, and compelled it to fall back. As one flank of the Imperial and Royal Army was thus threatened, his Imperial Highneſs the Generaliſſimo thought it right to order a retreat by Hainsdorff and the Sizamberg, in order to take a new poſition, and to cover the communication with Bohemia. This retreat was accompliſhed in the beſt order, and without any remarkable loſs.

The loſs of the enemy on his centre and left wing was very great. We made 6000 priſoners, among whom were three Generals. We alſo took twelve pieces of cannon with ammunition, and he was every where ſo reduced that he has not ſince endeavoured farther to follow the Imperial and Royal army. Gen. Laſſalle is among the enemy's dead.

The Imperial and Royal army has alſo a great loſs to deplore. Generals Peter Viſcay: D'Aſpre, and Vux ſlowitz are paſt the hope of recovery. Among the ſeverely wounded are generals the Prince of Heſſe Homburgh, Stutterheim, and Paar. His Royal Highneſs the Generaliſſimo himſelf and the Prince of Lichtenſtein, have received ſlight gun ſhot wounds, which however have had no bad conſequences.—For the reſt the whole army diſplayed ſuch proofs of courage and firmneſs, as to leave no anxiety for the future.

[The above bulletin has no date, nor are the head-quarters mentioned.]

THE TWENTY SEVENTH FRENCH BULLETIN.

ZNAIM *July* 12.

"On the 10th the Duke of Rivoli beat the rear guard of the enemy before Hollobrunn.

"On the 11th, at noon, the Emperor arrived oppoſite Znaim. The battle had begun. The Duke of Raguſa had attacked the city, and the Duke of Rivoli had taken the bridge and occupied the tobacco manufactory. We took from the enemy in the different engagements on this day, 3000 men, 2 ſtandards, and 3 pieces of cannon.

"The Emperor was informed, that Prince John of Lichtenſtein had entered our out poſts, ordered the firing to ceaſe. The annexed Armiſtice was ſigned at the Prince of Neufchatel's.—Prince Lichtenſtein was preſented to the Emperor, at two in the morning in his tent.

ARMISTICE

Agreed upon between the Emperor of France and king of Italy, and the Emperor of Auſtria.

Art. 1. There ſhall be an armiſtice between his majeſty the Emperor of the French and king of Italy, and his majeſty the Emperor of Auſtria.

Art. 2. The line of demarcation on the part of Auſtria, is the boundary between Auſtria and Bohemia, the circle of Brunn, and a line eſtabliſhed on the confines of Mahren above Raab. This line begins at Brunn near the Marſh and the Marſh on the other ſide with its confluence with the Zaya, from thence to St. Johns, and along the road from Preſburg, Reisburg, and three miles round the city. The river Danube until its confluence with the Raab, and three miles from its banks until it reaches Styermark, Carinthia, Idria, (with the exception of Fiume, which is ſubmitted to the determination of his highneſs the Archduke Charles.)

Art. 3. The citadels of Brunn and Gratz ſhall be immediately delivered up after ſigning of the armiſtice.

Art 4. The Auſtrian troops ſhall evacuate the Tyrol and the Voralberg; the fort of Sachſenburg ſhall be delivered up to the French troops.

Art. 5. The magazines, proviſions and arms, in thoſe places in the poſſeſſion of the Auſtrian troops may be carried away.

Art. 6. With regard to Poland, both armies ſhall occupy what they at preſent poſſeſs.

Art. 7. The preſent armiſtice ſhall continue for one month—15 days notice ſhall be given prior to the commencement of hoſtilities.

Art. 8. Commiſſioners on both ſides ſhall be appointed to fulfil the conditions of this armiſtice.

Art. 9. To-morrow, (the 13th) the Auſtrian troops ſhall begin to evacuate the territories deſignated in the armiſtice.—Fort Bruen ſhall be delivered up to the French on the 14th, and Gratz on the 16th inſt.

Done and concluded by the underſigned, and authoriſed by both Sovereigns.

Baron VON VIMPSEN, Major.
Gen. in chief of the ſtaff of the Auſtrian army.
His excellency the prince NEUFCHATEL.
Certified by the Gen. of the ſtaff of the 3d corps, REUBEL.
The Secretary in the abſence of the commandant, MARINVILLE.

MR. FOX.

The following well written character of the Hon. CHARLES J FOX, is copied from the *Bombay Courier* of the 17th January. It is aſcribed to SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH.

MR. FOX united, in a moſt remarkable degree, the ſeemingly repugnant characters of the mildeſt of men and the moſt vehement of orators. In private life he was gentle, modeſt, placable, kind, of ſimple manners, and ſo averſe from parade and dogmatiſm, as to be not only unoſtentatious, but even ſomewhat inactive in converſation. His ſuperiority was never felt but in the inſtruction which he imparted, or in the attention which his generous preference uſually directed to the more obſcure members of the company. The ſimplicity of his manners was far from excluding that perfect urbanity which flowed ſtill more from the mildneſs of his nature, than from familiar intercourſe with the moſt poliſhed ſociety of Europe. His converſation, when it was not repreſſed by modeſty or indolence, was delightful. The pleaſantry, perhaps, of no man of wit had ſo unlaboured an appearance. It ſeemed rather to eſcape from his mind, than to have been produced by it. He had lived on the moſt intimate terms with all his cotemporaries diſtinguiſhed by wit, politeneſs, or philoſophy, or learning, or the talents of public life. In the courſe of thirty years he had known almoſt every man in Europe whoſe intercourſe could ſtrengthen, or enrich, or poliſh the mind. His own literature was various and elegant. In claſſical erudition, which by the cuſtom of England, is more peculiarly called learning, he was inferior to few profeſſed ſcholars. Like all men of genius, he delighted to take refuge in poetry, from the vulgarity and irritation of buſineſs. His own verſes were eaſy and pleaſing, and might have claimed no low place among thoſe which the French call *Vers de societe*. The poetical character of his mind was diſplayed in his extraordinary partiality for the poetry of the two moſt poetical nations, or at leaſt languages, of the Weſt thoſe of the Greeks and the Italians. He diſliked political converſation, and never willingly took any part in it. To ſpeak of him juſtly, as an orator, would require a long eſſay. Every-where natural, he carried into public ſomething of that ſimple and negligent exterior which belonged to him in private. When he began to ſpeak, a common obſerver might have thought him aukward; and even a conſummate judge could only have been ſtruck with the exquiſite juſtneſs of his ideas, and the tranſparent ſimplicity of his manners. But no ſooner had he ſpoken for ſome time, than he was changed into another being. He forgot himſelf and every thing around him. He thought only of his ſubject. His genius warmed and kindled as he went on. He darted fire into his audience. Torrents of impetuous and irreſiſtible eloquence ſwept along their feelings and *conviction*. He certainly poſſeſſed, above all moderns, that union of *reason, ſimplicity*, and *vehemence*, which formed the prince of orators. He was the moſt *Demoſthenean* ſpeaker ſince Demoſthenes. "I knew him," ſays Mr. Burke, in a pamphlet written after their unhappy difference, "when he was nineteen; ſince which time he has riſen, by ſlow degrees, to be the moſt brilliant and accompliſhed debator that the world ever ſaw." The quiet dignity of a mind rouſed only by great objects, the abſence of petty buſtle, contempt of ſhow, the abhorrence of intrigue, the plainneſs and downrightneſs, and the thorough good nature, which diſtinguiſhed Mr. Fox, ſeem to render him no very unfit repreſentative of that old Engliſh national character, which, if it ever changed, we ſhould be ſanguine indeed to expect to ſee ſucceeded by a better. The ſimplicity of his character inſpired confidence, the ardour of his eloquence rouſed enthuſiaſm, and the gentleneſs of his manners invited friendſhip. "I admired," ſays Mr. Gibbon, "the powers of a ſuperior man as they are blended, in his attractive character, with all the ſoftneſs and ſimplicity of a child: no human being was ever more free from any taint of malignity, vanity, or falſehood."—From theſe qualities of his public and private character, it probably aroſe, that no Engliſh ſtateſman ever preſerved, during ſo long a period of adverſe fortune, ſo many affectionate friends, and ſo many zealous adherents. The union of ardour in public ſentiment, with mildneſs in ſocial manners, was, in Mr. Fox, an hereditary quality. The ſame faſcinating power over the attachment of all who came within his ſphere, is ſaid to have belonged to his father; and thoſe who know the ſurvivors of another generation, will feel that this delightful quality is not yet extinct in the race.

Perhaps nothing can more ſtrongly prove the deep impreſſion made by this part of Mr. Fox's character, than the words of Mr. Burke, who, in January 1797, ſix years after all intercourſe between them had ceaſed, ſpeaking to a perſon honoured with ſome degree of Mr. Fox's friendſhip, ſaid, '*To be ſure he is a man made to be loved!*" and theſe emphatical words were uttered with a fervour of manner which left no doubt of their heart-felt ſincerity.

Theſe few haſty and honeſt ſentences are ſketched in a temper too ſober and ſerious for intentional exaggeration, and with too pious an affection for the memory of Mr. Fox to profane it by intermixture with the factious brawls and wrangles of the day. His political conduct belongs to hiſtory. The meaſures which he ſupported or oppoſed may divide the opinion of poſterity, as they have divided thoſe of the preſent age. But he will moſt certainly command the unanimous reverence of future generations, by his pure ſentiments towards the commonwealth, by his zeal for the civil and religious rights of all men, by his liberal principles, favourable to mild government, to the unfettered exerciſe of the human faculties, and the progreſſive civilization of mankind; by his ardent love for a country of which the well being and greatneſs were indeed inſeparable from his own glory, and by his profound reverence for that free conſtitution, which he was univerſally admitted to underſtand better than any other man of his age, both in an exactly legal and in a comprehenſively philoſophical ſenſe.

Nothing further has tranſpired reſpecting the miſſion of Mr. Jackſon, than that he waited on the Secretary of State the 11th inſt.

New-York Gazette of Yesterday.

Extract of a letter from Washington, dated September 8.

"This moment Mr. Jackſon with his family and ſuite arrived in this city. Laſt evening the Secretary of State received from him a letter announcing his intention of arriving at the ſeat of government this day, and that he would improve the firſt opportunity of requeſting an interview, &c. The Preſident is not expected until the laſt of this or the beginning of next month.

"The Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Treaſury have returned to the city.

"Mr. Erſkine, the Britiſh Miniſter, arrived here on Monday morning."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FROM THE BOSTON PALLADIUM OF YESTERDAY, RECEIVED BY THE "COMMERCIAL LINE OF STAGES."

TRANSLATED FOR THE BALTIMORE NORTH-AMERICAN.

MUNICH, JULY 12.

TWENTY-FIFTH BULLLETIN OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

WOLKERSDORFF, JULY 8.

Paſſage of the arm of the Danube to the Iſland of Lobau.

ON the 4th at 10 in the evening, Gen. Oudinot embarked 1500 of Gen. Courou's voltigeurs on the great arm of the Danube. Col. Baſte with 10 gun-boats carried them out and landed them, beyond the confluence of the leſſer arm of the Iſland of Lobau in the Danube. The batteries of the enemy were ſoon ſilenced, and he was purſued from the wood to the village of Mahlet.

At 11 o'clock in the evening the batteries planted againſt Enzersdorff received orders to begin to fire. The howitzers reduced this unfortunate ſmall city to aſhes, and in leſs than half an hour the enemy's batteries were ſilenced.

At 2 o'clock after midnight, the army had [*the figure is illegible*] bridges and the left wing debouched under the protection of the batteries, 1500 toiſes below Enzersdorff and the right at Witteu. The corps of the Duke of Rivoli (Maſſena) compoſed the right wing, that of Oudinot the centre, and Auerſtadt's (Davouſt) the left wing.—The corps of the Duke of Ponte Corvo (Bernadotte) of the Vice-Roy, and of Raguſa (Marmont) the guard and the cuiraſſiers compoſed the 2d line and the reſerve. The great darkneſs, a heavy ſtorm and rain which poured into the ſtreams, rendered this night as dreadful, as it was favourable to the French army, and glorious as it was to eventuate.

On the 5th at the earlieſt dawn, every man perceived the Emperor's plan, who was now with his army in order of battle at the furtheſt extremity of the enemy's left wing, had turned all his intrenchments rendered all his works uſeleſs, and had compelled the Auſtrians to move out of their poſts, and to give him battle upon ground which was advantageous. This great problem was accompliſhed and without paſſing the Danube any where elſe, without even any ſupport from the works, the enemy was obliged to fight three quarters of a league from his redoubts. Now was anticipated the greateſt and moſt happy reſult.

At 8 in the morning the batteries which played upon Enzersdorff had produced ſuch an effect that the enemy was fain to take poſſeſſion of it with 4 battalions. The Duke of Rivoli ordered his firſt aid-de-camp St. Croix to march againſt it of which he poſſeſt himſelf without much oppoſition and captured every thing in it.

Count Oudinot ſurrounded the Fortreſs of Sachſengang, which the enemy had garriſoned, compelled 900 men which defended it to ſurrender, and took 12 pieces of cannon. Now the Emperor ordered his whole army to diſplay upon the immenſe plain of Enzersdoff.

Meanwhile the enemy, who had committed an error in his plans, recovered from his aſtoniſhment, and endeavoured to command ſome advantages on the new field of battle. For this purpoſe he detached many columns of infantry, a great number of artillery and all his cavalry, as well of the line as new levies, in order, if poſſible to outflank the right wing of the French army. Wherefore he took poſſeſſion of the village of Rutzendorff. The Emperor ordered Count Oudinot to take this village, and ordered the Duke of Auerſtadt to paſs on the right of it, and direct himſelf againſt the head quarters of the Archduke Charles, as he was continuing to march from the right to the left.

From noon till nine o'clock in the evening we manœuvred in this vaſt plain. We took all the villages, and as we approached the heights of their entrenched poſts, they retired from them as though through magic. The Duke of Rivoli cauſed them to be taken poſſeſſion of without oppoſition. In this manner we got into our power, the works of Eſsling and Groſs Aſpern, and thus the 40 days work of the enemy was rendered totally uſeleſs to him. At Raſchdorff, which the Duke of Ponte Corvo cauſed to be attacked and taken, he met with ſome oppoſition. The

conveniences and crosses. Be ready to heal breaches in friendship, and to make up differences, and shun litigation as much as possible; for he is an ill calculator, who does not perceive that one amicable settlement is better than two law-suits. Be it rather your ambition to acquit yourself well in your proper station, than to rise above it. Despise not small honest gains, nor risk what you have on the delusive prospect of sudden riches.—If you are in a comfortable thriving way, keep in it, and abide in your own calling, rather than run the chance of another. In a word, mind to "use the world as not abusing it," and you will find as much comfort in it, probably, as is most fit for a frail being, who is merely journeying through it, towards an immortal abode.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1809.

POSTSCRIPT.

By the arrival here this morning of the Sloop Fame, Waldin, in 18 hours from New-York, we received papers of that city of yesterday, from which we have copied the following important intelligence:

NEW-YORK, SEPT. 15.

LATEST NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

Last evening arrived the ship Russell, Capt. Allen, 41 days from Liverpool.—By this vessel we have received London papers and Lloyds lists to the 31st of July.—We have selected the following articles from the latest dates:

Capt. Allen sailed the 3d of August, in company with about twenty sail of American ships. American produce was rising in price, in consequence of the cessation of arms on the continent, and of a probable non-intercourse by an act of our Executive.

Capt. Allen informs, that the Embargo in England was raised on the 29th July.—The Grand Expedition, with about 50,000 troops on board, sailed on the 24th and 25th of July, destined, as was supposed in Liverpool, for the coast of Holland.

The American government schooner Enterprise, had arrived off the Texel.

The London papers contain the French account of the battles of the 5th and 6th July. More fighting was expected on the continent.

It was reported in London the 28th of July, that Bonaparte left Vienna the 4th, on his return to Paris.

LONDON, July 29.

Letters from St. Petersburgh of the 6th of July, state that an English squadron of 7 sail of the line, and 20 other vessels have made their appearance between Hothland and Cronstadt, in presence of the Russian fleet, and that a naval engagement was expected—and that the Russians were alarmed for the safety of Cronstadt, the British squadron having evinced a disposition to bombard it.

The Archduke Charles and Prince Lichtenstein, were slightly wounded in the late actions.

Before the greater part of our readers will have received this day's Courier, the expedition will have reached the first point of its destination, and struck the first blow.—The first and second divisions of the Expedition sailed early yesterday morning, and were soon clear of the Downs. Admiral Otway, with the remaining division of the Expedition, sailed at five this morning, with a fine wind from the westward. The troops embarked at Harwich were to sail this morning. In the mean time more horses, troops and artillery, are embarking, and we have probably, by this time, on the enemy's coast, the largest force that was ever sent from the British shores at one time; perhaps between 40 and 50,000 troops. The expedition is said to be destined in the first instance against the three islands that lie at the mouth of the Scheldt, Cadsand, Walcheren, and Schowen. What objects are in contemplation after the operations against these islands have been carried into effect, it would be at present improper to disclose.

July 31.

A cutter arrived on Saturday from off Flushing. A variety of reports were immediately in circulation on the coast. It was said by some that the island of Walcheren had surrendered to our troops without resistance. Others, that a considerable body of French troops had been collected in the island, and that the resistance would be obstinate. A Dutchman who arrived in the cutter says that the crews of the vessels at Flushing have deserted and gone to the interior.

Government had not, when our paper was put to press, received any account of the troops having disembarked—*Courier*.

The Prague Gazette of the 14th ult. contains an account of the defeat of the army of Gen. Junot by the united corps of Radevoschevich, Kienmayer, and the Duke of Brunswick Oels near Barenth.

It was reported at Dover on Saturday that Flushing had surrendered without opposition, not to the expedition, which had not then arrived, but to the British squadron which arrived off that station on Tuesday sennight, the French squadron having returned up the Scheldt.

BERLIN JULY 18.

The following has been made public here by the Imperial Austrian Embassy:

AUSTRIAN OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

On the 4th of July the enemy threw a new bridge over the Danube from the island of Lobau. The nature of the ground and an immense quantity of artillery, greatly facilitated this operation. The Imperial and Royal army was posted on the heights behind the Russbach and extended its right wing to Saffenbrunn and Ragraus, the left to Margrafs Acufiodel. The centre was at Wagram.

In the night of the 4th and 5th, the enemy completed the passage of the Danube to the left bank, and very early in the morning large bodies appeared on the plain. About mid-day all the points of the line of the Imperial and Royal army were attacked. The principal efforts of the enemy were however, directed against the centre with the view no doubt to penetrate it: but all his attacks repeated with the greatest fury and supported by his numerous artillery, among which were several batteries of heavy cannon, remained fruitless. At ten at night the fire ceased. The Imperial and Royal Army had along the whole line maintained its positions, and had made a great number of prisoners, among whom were many Saxons, Bodonese, Italian and Portuguese soldiers.

On the 6th, about four in the morning, the enemy renewed his attack with larger masses and greater fury than on the preceding day. All his efforts against the centre and right wing were without effect, the latter had even obtained some advantages, that a complete victory was expected, when the enemy with fresh divisions and great superiority suddenly forced the left wing near Neusidel, and compelled it to fall back. As one flank of the Imperial and Royal Army was thus threatened, his Imperial Highness the Generalissimo thought it right to order a retreat by Hainsdorff and the Sizamberg, in order to take a new position, and to cover the communication with Bohemia. This retreat was accomplished in the best order, and without any remarkable loss.

The loss of the enemy on his centre and left wing was very great. We made 6000 prisoners, among whom were three Generals. We also took twelve pieces of cannon with ammunition, and he was every where so reduced that he has not since endeavoured farther to follow the Imperial and Royal army. Gen. Lassalle is among the enemy's dead.

The Imperial and Royal army has also a great loss to deplore. Generals Peter Viscay: D'Aspre, and Vux flowitz are past the hope of recovery. Among the severely wounded are generals the Prince of Hesse Homburgh, Stutterheim, and Paar. His Royal Highness the Generalissimo himself and the Prince of Lichtenstein, have received slight gun shot wounds, which however have had no bad consequences.—For the rest the whole army displayed such proofs of courage and firmness, as to leave no anxiety for the future.

[The above bulletin has no date, nor are the head-quarters mentioned.]

THE TWENTY SEVENTH FRENCH BULLETIN.

ZNAIM *July* 12.

"On the 10th the Duke of Rivoli beat the rear guard of the enemy before Hollobrunn.

"On the 11th, at noon, the Emperor arrived opposite Znaim. The battle had begun. The Duke of Ragusa had attacked the city, and the Duke of Rivoli had taken the bridge and occupied the tobacco manufactory. We took from the enemy in the different engagements on this day, 3000 men, 2 standards, and 3 pieces of cannon.

"The Emperor was informed, that Prince John of Lichtenstein had entered our out posts, ordered the firing to cease. The annexed Armistice was signed at the Prince of Neufchatel's.—Prince Lichtenstein was presented to the Emperor, at two in the morning in his tent.

ARMISTICE

Agreed upon between the Emperor of France and king of Italy, and the Emperor of Austria.

Art. 1. There shall be an armistice between his majesty the Emperor of the French and king of Italy, and his majesty the Emperor of Austria.

Art. 2. The line of demarcation on the part of Austria, is the boundary between Austria and Bohemia, the circle of Brunn, and a line established on the confines of Mahren above Raab. This line begins at Braun near the Marsh and the Marsh on the other side with its confluence with the Zaya, from thence to St. Johns, and along the road from Pressburg, Reissburg, and three miles round the city. The river Danube until its confluence with the Raab, and three miles from its banks until it reaches Styermark, Carinthia, Istria, (with the exception of Fiume, which is submitted to the determination of his highness the Archduke Charles.)

Art. 3. The citadels of Brunn and Gratz shall be immediately delivered up after signing of the armistice.

Art 4. The Austrian troops shall evacuate the Tyrol and the Voralberg; the fort of Sachsenburg shall be delivered up to the French troops.

Art. 5. The magazines, provisions and arms, in those places in the possession of the Austrian troops may be carried away.

Art. 6. With regard to Poland, both armies shall occupy what they at present possess.

Art. 7. The present armistice shall continue for one month—15 days notice shall be given prior to the commencement of hostilities.

Art. 8. Commissioners on both sides shall be appointed to fulfil the conditions of this armistice.

Art. 9. To-morrow, (the 13th) the Austrian troops shall begin to evacuate the territories designated in the armistice.—Fort Bruen shall be delivered up to the French on the 14th, and Gratz on the 16th inst.

Done and concluded by the undersigned, and authorised by both Sovereigns.

Baron VON VIMPSEN, Major.
Gen. in chief of the staff of the Austrian army.
His excellency the prince NEUFCHATEL.
Certified by the Gen. of the staff of the 3d corps, REUBEL.
The Secretary in the absence of the commandant, MARINVILLE.

MR. FOX.

The following well written character of the Hon. CHARLES J FOX, is copied from the *Bombay Courier* of the 17th January. It is ascribed to SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH.

MR. FOX united, in a most remarkable degree, the seemingly repugnant characters of the mildest of men and the most vehement of orators. In private life he was gentle, modest, placable, kind, of simple manners, and so averse from parade and dogmatism, as to be not only unostentatious, but even somewhat inactive in conversation. His superiority was never felt but in the instruction which he imparted, or in the attention which his generous preference usually directed to the more obscure members of the company. The simplicity of his manners was far from excluding that perfect urbanity which flowed still more from the mildness of his nature, than from familiar intercourse with the most polished society of Europe. His conversation, when it was not repressed by modesty or indolence, was delightful. The pleasantry, perhaps, of no man of wit had so unlaboured an appearance. It seemed rather to escape from his mind, than to have been produced by it. He had lived on the most intimate terms with all his cotemporaries distinguished by wit, politeness, or philosophy, or learning, or the talents of public life. In the course of thirty years he had known almost every man in Europe whose intercourse could strengthen, or enrich, or polish the mind. His own literature was various and elegant. In classical erudition, which by the custom of England, is more peculiarly called learning, he was inferior to few professed scholars. Like all men of genius, he delighted to take refuge in poetry, from the vulgarity and irritation of business. His own verses were easy and pleasing, and might have claimed no low place among those which the French call *Vers de societe*. The poetical character of his mind was displayed in his extraordinary partiality for the poetry of the two most poetical nations, or at least languages, of the West, those of the Greeks and the Italians. He disliked political conversation, and never willingly took any part in it. To speak of him justly, as an orator, would require a long essay. Every-where natural, he carried into public something of that simple and negligent exterior which belonged to him in private. When he began to speak, a common observer might have thought him awkward; and even a consummate judge could only have been struck with the exquisite justness of his ideas, and the transparent simplicity of his manners. But no sooner had he spoken for some time, than he was changed into another being. He forgot himself and every thing around him. He thought only of his subject. His genius warmed and kindled as he went on. He darted fire into his audience. Torrents of impetuous and irresistible eloquence swept along their feelings and *conviction*. He certainly possessed, above all moderns, that union of *reason*, *simplicity*, and *vehemence*, which formed the prince of orators. He was the most *Demosthenean* speaker since Demosthenes. "I knew him," says Mr. Burke, in a pamphlet written after their unhappy difference, "when he was nineteen; since which time he has risen, by slow degrees, to be the most brilliant and accomplished debator that the world ever saw." The quiet dignity of a mind roused only by great objects, the absence of petty bustle, contempt of show, the abhorrence of intrigue, the plainness and downrightness, and the thorough good nature, which distinguished Mr. Fox, seem to render him no very unfit representative of that old English national character, which, if it ever changed, we should be sanguine indeed to expect to see succeeded by a better. The simplicity of his character inspired confidence, the ardour of his eloquence roused enthusiasm, and the gentleness of his manners invited friendship. "I admired," says Mr. Gibbon, "the powers of a superior man as they are blended, in his attractive character, with all the softness and simplicity of a child: no human being was ever more free from any taint of malignity, vanity, or falsehood."—From these qualities of his public and private character, it probably arose, that no English statesman ever preserved, during so long a period of adverse fortune, so many affectionate friends, and so many zealous adherents. The union of ardour in public sentiment, with mildness in social manners, was, in Mr. Fox, an hereditary quality. The same fascinating power over the attachment of all who came within his sphere, is said to have belonged to his father; and those who know the survivors of another generation, will feel that this delightful quality is not yet extinct in the race.

Perhaps nothing can more strongly prove the deep impression made by this part of Mr. Fox's character, than the words of Mr. Burke, who, in January 1797, six years after all intercourse between them had ceased, speaking to a person honoured with some degree of Mr. Fox's friendship, said, '*To be sure he is a man made to be loved!*" and these emphatical words were uttered with a fervour of manner which left no doubt of their heart-felt sincerity.

These few hasty and honest sentences are sketched in a temper too sober and serious for intentional exaggeration, and with too pious an affection for the memory of Mr. Fox to profane it by intermixture with the factious brawls and wrangles of the day. His political conduct belongs to history. The measures which he supported or opposed may divide the opinion of posterity, as they have divided those of the present age. But he will most certainly command the unanimous reverence of future generations, by his pure sentiments towards the commonwealth, by his zeal for the civil and religious rights of all men, by his liberal principles, favourable to mild government, to the unfettered exercise of the human faculties, and the progressive civilization of mankind; by his ardent love for a country of which the well being and greatness were indeed inseparable from his own glory, and by his profound reverence for that free constitution, which he was universally admitted to understand better than any other man of his age, both in an exactly legal and in a comprehensively philosophical sense.

Nothing further has transpired respecting the mission of Mr. Jackson, than that he waited on the Secretary of State the 11th inst.

New-York Gazette of Yesterday.

Extract of a letter from Washington, dated September 8.

"This moment Mr. Jackson with his family and suite arrived in this city. Last evening the Secretary of State received from him a letter announcing his intention of arriving at the seat of government this day, and that he would improve the first opportunity of requesting an interview, &c. The President is not expected until the last of this or the beginning of next month.

"The Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Treasury have returned to the city.

"Mr. Erskine, the British Minister, arrived here on Monday morning."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FROM THE BOSTON PALLADIUM OF YESTERDAY, RECEIVED BY THE "COMMERCIAL LINE OF STAGES."

TRANSLATED FOR THE BALTIMORE NORTH-AMERICAN.

MUNICH, JULY 12.

TWENTY-FIFTH BULLETIN OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

WOLKERSDORFF, JULY 8.

Passage of the arm of the Danube to the Island of Lobau.

ON the 4th at 10 in the evening, Gen. Oudinot embarked 1500 of Gen. Courou's voltigeurs on the great arm of the Danube. Col. Baste with 10 gun-boats carried them out and landed them, beyond the confluence of the lesser arm of the Island of Lobau in the Danube. The batteries of the enemy were soon silenced, and he was pursued from the wood to the village of Mahlet.

At 11 o'clock in the evening the batteries planted against Enzersdorff received orders to begin to fire. The howitzers reduced this unfortunate small city to ashes, and in less than half an hour the enemy's batteries were silenced.

At 2 o'clock after midnight, the army had [*the figure is illegible*] bridges and the left wing debouched under the protection of the batteries, 1500 toises below Enzersdorff and the right at Wittau. The corps of the Duke of Rivoli (Massena) composed the right wing, that of Oudinot the centre, and Auerstadt's (Davoust) the left wing.—The corps of the Duke of Ponte Corvo (Bernadotte) of the Vice-Roy, and of Ragusa (Marmont) the guard and the cuirassiers composed the 2d line and the reserve. The great darkness, a heavy storm and rain which poured into the streams, rendered this night as dreadful, as it was favourable to the French army, and glorious as it was to eventuate.

On the 5th at the earliest dawn, every man perceived the Emperor's plan, who was now with his army in order of battle at the furthest extremity of the enemy's left wings, had turned all his intrenchments rendered all his works useless, and had compelled the Austrians to move out of their posts, and to give him battle upon ground which was advantageous. This great problem was accomplished and without passing the Danube any where else, without even any support from the works, the enemy was obliged to fight three quarters of a league from his redoubts. Now was anticipated the greatest and most happy result.

At 8 in the morning the batteries which played upon Enzersdorff had produced such an effect that the enemy was fain to take possession of it with 4 battalions. The Duke of Rivoli ordered his first aid-de-camp St. Croix to march against it of which he possest himself without much opposition and captured every thing in it.

Count Oudinot surrounded the Fortress of Sachsengang, which the enemy had garrisoned, compelled 900 men which defended it to surrender, and took 12 pieces of cannon. Now the Emperor ordered his whole army to display upon the immense plain of Enzersdoff.

Meanwhile the enemy, who had committed an error in his plans, recovered from his astonishment, and endeavoured to command some advantages on the new field of battle. For this purpose he detached many columns of infantry, a great number of artillery and all his cavalry, as well of the line as new levies, in order, if possible to outflank the right wing of the French army. Wherefore he took possession of the village of Rutzendorff. The Emperor ordered Count Oudinot to take this village, and ordered the Duke of Auerstadt to pass on the right of it, and direct himself against the head quarters of the Archduke Charles, as he was continuing to march from the right to the left.

From noon till nine o'clock in the evening we manœuvred in this vast plain. We took all the villages, and as we approached the heights of their entrenched posts, they retired from them as though through magic. The Duke of Rivoli caused them to be taken possession of without opposition. In this manner we got into our power, the works of Essling and Gross Aspern, and thus the 40 days work of the enemy was rendered totally useless to him. At Raschdorff, which the Duke of Ponte Corvo caused to be attacked and taken, he met with some opposition. The

enemy was every where put to flight and annihilated by the superiority of our fire. The immense field of battle remained covered with his fragments.

BATTLE OF WAGRAM.

Greatly dismayed by the progress of the French army, and its great results, occasioned almost without an effort, the enemy ordered all his troops to march, and in the evening took the following position: his right wing extended from Stadlau to Gernsdorff, his centre from Gernsdorff to Wagram, and his left wing from Wagram to Neustedel. The left wing of the French army was at Great Aspern, its centre at Raschedorff, and its right at Glinzendorff. In this order the night came on, and we prepared for a great battle the next morning. The position of the enemy was reconnoitred throughout, in order to hinder him to adopt any system, after we should take possession of the villageof Wagram in the night. In that case his line already extended, precarious, and surprized by a change of camp, must must have suffered the different corps to be mixed without order or object, and the affair would soon be terminated without any serious conflict. Wagram was attacked, our troops took the village: but a Saxon column and a French column in the dark took each other for enemies, and the operation miscarried.

Already we were preparing for the battle of Wagram. It appears that the dispositions of the French and Austrian generals were opposed to each other.

The Emperor employed the whole night to draw together his force into the centre, where he was personally within cannon shot of Wagram. For this purpose the Duke of Rivoli marched to the left of Aderklau, and left a single division at Aspern, which had orders in case of necessity to retreat to the Island of Lobau. The duke of Auerstadt had orders to advance beyond the village of Grosshof, in order to approach the centre. The Austrian general in the mean time weakened his centre in order to occupy and strengthen his wings, to which he gave an additional extent.

On the 6th at day break the Duke of Ponte Corvo occupied the left wing. In his second line was the Duke of Rivoli. The Vice-King closed in the centre, where the corps of Count Oudinot, that of the duke of Ragusa, the corps of the Imperial Guards, and the division of Curiassiers formed 7 or 8 lines. The Duke of Auerstadt marched from the right wing to reach the centre. The enemy on the other hand placed the corps of Bellegarde at Radlau in March: the corps of Collowrath, Lichtenstein and Mullet united with the right wing in the position of Wagram, where the Prince of Hohenzollern was, and at the end of the left wing at Neustedel where the corps of Rosenberg and Auerberg debouched, and by a curved movement at the early dawn fell upon each other and gave the signal for battle.

The Emperor equally commencing at this period ordered the Duke of Auerstadt to be reinforced by the division of Curiassiers of the Duke of Padau, and the corps of Rosenburg to be taken in flank by a battery of 12 pieces of the division of gen. count Nansouty. In less than three quarters of an hour the fine corps of Auerstadt had defeated the corps of Rosenburg and pursued it beyond Neustedel and did it great injury.

Meanwhile the cannonade became general through the whole line, and the disposition of the enemy disclosed itself every moment. His whole left wing was lined with artillery. It might be said, that the Austrian General prepared not to obtain a victory but that he had in view only the means of taking advantage of it. This disposition seemed so unskilful, that a defeat was anticipated, and the emperor waited some time before he ordered the small disposition which was necessary to frustrate that of the enemy and to render it a misfortune to him.

He ordered the Duke of Rivoli to attack a village which the enemy occupied, one by which the centre of the army was a little galled. He ordered the duke of Auerstadt to take the position of Nesteduel and thence to advance to Wagram, and ordered the Duke of Regusa and General Macdonald to form in columns to seize upon Wagram the moment the duke of Auerstadt debouched.

After these occurrences we were informed that the enemy made a desperate assault upon the village which the Duke of Rivoli had taken: our left wing was surrounded at 3000 toises: a violent cannonade was already heard at Gross Aspern, and the whole interval between Gross Aspern and Wagram was occupied by an immense line of Artillery.—No doubt was left about it.

The Emperor in this situation, ordered general Macdonald to form the divisions of Broussier and Lamarque into columns for the attack. He ordered them to be supported by the divisions of gen. Nansouty, the horse-guards and forty detachments of different corps. Gen. Count Lauriston marched at the head of this battery of 100 pieces of artillery against the enemy, approached him without firing, till he came within half cannon shot, and then commenced an astonishing fire, whereby slaughter and death was carried into the enemy's ranks. The general of division Reille supported with the brigade of fusileers and tiralleurs the guard of gen. Macdonald. The guard altered its front to render the attack infalliable. In a moment the centre of the enemy lost a league of ground. His astonished wing marked the danger of the situation in which it was, and in great haste moved back. Now the duke of Rivoli attacked him during the flight of the centre, and the movement forced the right wing. Neustedel was taken from his left wing by the Duke of Auerstadt, who ascended the hill and marched against Wagram, attacked and surrounded it. The divisions of Broussier and Gubin covered themselves with glory.

It was now 10 o'clock in the morning, and intelligent men saw that the day was decided, and that victory was on our side.

At noon, Count Oudinot marched against Wagram, to support the attack of the Duke of Auerstadt. He succeeded, and got possession of this important station. From 10 o'clock the enemy thought of nothing but his retreat. Since noon, this was plainly going on and in disorder, and long before night came on the enemy was out of sight. Our left wing stood at Jedlesee and at Enersdorff, our centre near Ebersdorff and the cavalry of our right wing was extending their posts at Schoenkirchen.

On the 7th at day break the army was in motion, and marched against Kornneuberg and Walkersdorff, and took possession of Closterneuburg. The enemy cut off from Hungary and Mahren found itself on each side of Bohemia driven into a straight.

Such is the representation of the Battle of Wagram, the distinguished and ever glorious battle, where from 3 to 400,000 men with from 12 to 1500 cannon, fought with great interest, on a field which by the enemy was studied and fortified for several months. Ten standards 40 cannon, 20,000 prisoners, among whom are from 3 to 400 officers and among them are a considerable number of Generals, Colonels and Majors, are the trophies of this victory. The field of battle was covered with dead bodies among whom were found the bodies of several Generals, and among the rest that of M. Normann, a Frenchman and traitor to his country who prostituted his talents against it.—All the wounded of the enemy have fallen into our hands. Those whom he was able to carry off at the beginning of the battle, were found in the environs of the villages. We may compute that the result of this battle cost the Austrian army in all about 60,000 men: our loss is estimated at 1500 dead and 3 or 4000 wounded.

At the moment when the Duke of Istria was ordering the attack of the cavalry, his horse was killed by a cannon ball. The shot struck the saddle, and occasioned him a slight contusion of the thigh.

The general of division Lasalle was killed by a musket ball. He was an officer of great merit and one of the best generals of the light horse.

The Bavarian General Von Wrede and the Generals Peras, Grenier, Vignolle, Sasine and Defrance were wounded. Colonel Prince Aldobobrandim was struck on the arm by a musket ball. The Majors of Chasseurs of the guard, Daufmenil and Corbineau, and Col. St. Croix, were also wounded. The Adjutant Commandant Du prat was killed. The Col. of the 9th regiment of infantry of the line remained on the field of battle. This regiment covered itself with glory.

The general staff is making out a statement of our loss.

A singular circumstance in this great battle is, that the columns which lay nearest Vienna, were not 200 toises distant from it. The numerous population covered the towers, roofs and heights, to witness this great spectacle.

The emperor of Austria quitted Wolkersdorff on the 6th, at 5 in the morning, and ascended a Belvedere, whence he saw the field of battle, and remained till noon, when he scampered away at full speed.

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Conversations on Chemistry—in which the elements of that science are familiarly explained, and illustrated by experiments and plates. To which are added, some late discoveries on the subject of the fixed Alkalies:—A description and plate of the Pneumatic cistern of Yale College, and a short account of artificial mineral waters in the U. S. with an appendix, consisting of treatises on Dyeing, Tanning and Currying—1 vol.

MEDICAL WORKS.

Wilson on Febrile Diseases 2 vol.—Currie's Medical Reports.—Hamilton on Purgative Medicines—Townsend's Guide to Health—Chesselden's Anatomy—Bell's Surgery—Rush's Medical Works, and many other valuable Medical Books, are for sale as above.

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More than twenty different kinds of MESSAGE and VISITING CARDS, some of which are very elegant:—A very large assortment of large and small BIBLES, TESTAMENTS, PRAYER, PSALM and HYMN-BOOKS:—And a very large assortment of ACCOUNT BOOKS, made by a real workman, and of good paper—and every description of SCHOOL-BOOKS in use in this State—all which will be sold (wholesale and retail) as cheap as at any Store in America.

Newport, Sept. 15, 1809.

For Freight, Charter, or Sale,

THE good brig AGENORIA, two decks, completely fitted for sea, burthen about 160 tons, and will carry 200 tons; she may be ready to take a cargo in 3 or 4 days. If freighted to a port where Sugars may answer, 80 Hogsheads of Claved and Muscavado, from Martinique is ready to be put on board, or will be sold at a liberal credit, and entitled to debenture.—*To Let*, Part of a House situated on Prospect Hill.—Apply to

CONSTANT TABER.

Newport, Sept. 15, 1809

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED from this Post, on the evening of the 13th inst. JAMES WOODBURY, a private in Capt. William C Bacon's Company, 4th U. S. Regiment of Infantry, aged 25 years; five feet ten inches high, light complexion, light hazle eyes, light hair, by occupation a yeoman, had on and carried away with him a short blue jacket, a striped swanskin vest, dark brown woollen overalls, an old castor hat &c.

Whoever will apprehend said Deserter, and deliver him at this post, or to the commanding Officer of any Garrison in the United States, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable charges.

WILLIAM C BACON
Capt. 4th U. S. Regiment of Infantry.
Rose-Island, Newport Harbour }
September 14, 1809. }

WE the Subscribers having been appointed by the Hon Court of Probate for the town of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims against the estate of Mrs. *Elizabeth Huddy*, late of Newport, widow, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice, that six months from the date hereof are allowed to the creditors of the said estate to bring in and prove their respective claims, and that we will attend at our respective dwellings for that purpose.

ANTHONY V. TAYLOR, } *Com'rs.*
JOHN W. MURPHY. }

And all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber who was duly appointed Executrix of the last Will and Testament of the said Elizabeth Huddy, deceased, and has accepted the trust and given bond as the law directs

ANN BEVILEY, *Executrix.*

Newport, Sept. 4, 1809.

enemy was every where put to flight and annihilated by the superiority of our fire. The immense field of battle remained covered with his fragments.

BATTLE OF WAGRAM.

Greatly dismayed by the progress of the French army, and its great results, occasioned almost without an effort, the enemy ordered all his troops to march, and in the evening took the following position: his right wing extended from Stadlau to Gernsdorff, his centre from Gernsdorff to Wagram, and his left wing from Wagram to Neusiedel. The left wing of the French army was at Great Aspern, its centre at Raschedorff, and its right at Glinzendorff. In this order the night came on, and we prepared for a great battle the next morning. The position of the enemy was reconnoitred throughout, in order to hinder him to adopt any system, after we should take possession of the villageof Wagram in the night. In that case his line already extended, precarious, and surprized by a change of camp, must must have suffered the different corps to be mixed without order or object, and the affair would soon be terminated without any serious conflict. Wagram was attacked, our troops took the village: but a Saxon column and a French column in the dark took each other for enemies, and the operation miscarried.

Already we were preparing for the battle of Wagram. It appears that the dispositions of the French and Austrian generals were opposed to each other.

The Emperor employed the whole night to draw together his force into the centre, where he was personally within cannon shot of Wagram. For this purpose the Duke of Rivoli marched to the left of Aderklau, and left a single division at Aspern, which had orders in case of necessity to retreat to the Island of Lobau. The duke of Auerstadt had orders to advance beyond the village of Grosshof, in order to approach the centre. The Austrian general in the mean time weakened his centre in order to occupy and strengthen his wings, to which he gave an additional extent.

On the 6th at day break the Duke of Ponte Corvo occupied the left wing. In his second line was the Duke of Rivoli. The Vice-King closed in the centre, where the corps of Count Oudinot, that of the duke of Ragusa, the corps of the Imperial Guards, and the division of Curiassiers formed 7 or 8 lines. The Duke of Auerstadt marched from the right wing to reach the centre. The enemy on the other hand placed the corps of Bellegarde at Raddau in March: the corps of Collowrath, Lichtenstein and Mullet united with the right wing in the position of Wagram, where the Prince of Hohenzollern was, and at the end of the left wing at Neusiedel where the corps of Rosenberg and Auerberg debouched, and by a curved movement at the early dawn fell upon each other and gave the signal for battle.

The Emperor equally commencing at this period ordered the Duke of Auerstadt to be reinforced by the division of Curiassiers of the Duke of Padau. and the corps of Rosenburg to be taken in flank by a battery of 12 pieces of the division of gen. count Nansouty. In less than three quarters of an hour the fine corps of Auerstadt had defeated the corps of Rosenburg and pursued it beyond Neusiedel and did it great injury.

Meanwhile the cannonade became general through the whole line, and the disposition of the enemy disclosed itself every moment. His whole left wing was lined with artillery. It might be said, that the Austrian General prepared not to obtain a victory but that he had in view only the means of taking advantage of it. This disposition seemed so unskilful, that a defeat was anticipated, and the emperor waited some time before he ordered the small disposition which was necessary to frustrate that of the enemy and to render it a misfortune to him.

He ordered the Duke of Rivoli to attack a village which the enemy occupied, one by which the centre of the army was a little galled. He ordered the duke of Auerstadt to take the position of Nesteduel and thence to advance to Wagram, and ordered the Duke of Ragusa and General Macdonald to form in columns to seize upon Wagram the moment the duke of Auerstadt debouched.

After these occurrences we were informed that the enemy made a desperate assault upon the village which the Duke of Rivoli had taken: our left wing was surrounded at 3000 toises: a violent cannonade was already heard at Gross Aspern, and the whole interval between Gross Aspern and Wagram was occupied by an immense line of Artillery.—No doubt was left about it.

The Emperor in this situation, ordered general Macdonald to form the divisions of Broussier and Lamarque into columns for the attack. He ordered them to be supported by the divisions of gen. Nanseuty, the horseguards and forty detachments of different corps. Gen. Count Lauriston marched at the head of this battery of 100 pieces of artillery against the enemy, approached him without firing, till he came within half cannon shot, and then commenced an astonishing fire, whereby slaughter and death was carried into the enemy's ranks. The general of division Reille supported with the brigade of fusileers and tiralleurs the guard of gen. Macdonald. The guard altered its front to render the attack infalliable. In a moment the centre of the enemy lost a league of gronnd. His astonished wing marked the danger of the situation in which it was, and in great haste moved back. Now the duke of Rivoli attacked him during the flight of the centre, and the movement forced the right wing. Neusiedel was taken from his left wing by the Duke of Auerstadt, who ascended the hill and marched against Wagram, attacked and surrounded it. The divisions of Broussier and Gubin covered themselves with glory.

It was now 10 o'clock in the morning, and intelligent men saw that the day was decided, and that victory was on our side.

At noon, Count Oudinot marched against Wagram, to support the attack of the Duke of Auerstadt. He succeeded, and got possession of this important station. From 10 o'clock the enemy thought of nothing but his retreat. Since noon, this was plainly going on and in disorder, and long before night came on the enemy was out of sight. Our left wing stood at Jetelsee and at Eberstorff, our centre near Eberstorff and the cavalry of our right wing was extending their posts at Schoenkirchen.

On the 7th at day break the army was in motion, and marched against Korneuberg and Walkersdorff, and took post at Nichelsburg. The enemy cut off from Hungary and Mahren found it self on the side of Bohemia driven into a straight.

Such is the representation of the Battle of Wagram, the distinguished and ever glorious battle, where from 3 to 400,000 men with from 12 to 1500 cannon, fought with a great interest, on a field which by the enemy was studied and fortified for several months. Ten standards 40 cannon, 20,000 prisoners, among whom are from 3 to 400 officers, and among them are a considerable number of Generals, Colonels and Majors, are the trophies of this victory. The field of battle was covered with dead bodies among whom were found the bodies of several Generals, and among the rest that of M. Normann, a Frenchman and traitor to his country who prostituted his talents against it.—All the wounded of the enemy have fallen into our hands. Those whom he was able to carry off at the beginning of the battle, were found in the environs of the villages. We may compute that the result of this battle cost the Austrian army in all about 60,000 men: our loss is estimated at 1500 dead and 3 or 4000 wounded.

At the moment when the Duke of Istria was ordering the attack of the cavalry, his horse was killed by a cannon ball. The shot struck the saddle, and occasioned him a slight contusion of the thigh.

The general of division Lasalle was killed by a musket ball. He was an officer of great merit and one of the best generals of the light horse.

The Bavarian General Von Wrede and the Generals Peras, Grenier, Vignolle, Sasinc and Defrance were wounded. Colonel Prince Aldobobrandim was struck on the arm by a musket ball. The Majors of Chasseurs of the guard, Daufmenil and Corbineau, and Col. St. Croix, were also wounded. The Adjutant Commandant Duprat was killed. The Col. of the 9th regiment of infantry of the line remained on the field of batttle. This regiment covered itself with glory.

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Marmion: a tale of Flodden Field, by Walter Scott, 2 vols. 12mo.

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Conversations on Chemistry—in which the elements of that science are familiarly explained, and illustrated by experiments and plates. To which are added, some late discoveries on the subject of the fixed Alkalies:—A description and plate of the Pneumatic cistern of Yale College, and a short account of artificial mineral waters in the U. S. with an appendix, consisting of treatises on Dyeing, Tanning and Currying.—1 vol.

MEDICAL WORKS.

Wilson on Febrile Diseases 2 vol.—Currie's Medical Reports.—Hamilton on Purgative Medicines—Townsend's Guide to Health—Chesselden's Anatomy—Bell's Surgery—Rush's Medical Works, and many other valuable Medical Books, are for sale as above.

Just received as above,

More than twenty different kinds of MESSAGE and VISITING CARDS, some of which are very elegant:—A very large assortment of large and small BIBLES, TESTAMENTS, PRAYER, PSLAM and HYMN-BOOKS:—And a very large assortment of ACCOUNT-BOOKS, made by a real workman, and of good paper—and every description of SCHOOL-BOOKS in use in this State—all which will be sold (wholesale and retail) as cheap as at any Store in America.

Newport, Sept. 15, 1809.

For Freight, Charter, or Sale,

THE good brig AGENORIA, two decks, completely fitted for sea, burthen about 160 tons, and will carry 200 tons; she may be ready to take a cargo in 3 or 4 days. If freighted to a port where Sugars may answer, 80 Hogsheads of Clayed and Muscavado, from Martinique is ready to be put on board, or will be sold at a liberal credit, and entitled to debenture.—*To Let*, Part of a House situated on Prospect Hill—Apply to

CONSTANT TABER.

Newport, Sept. 15, 1809

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED from this Post on the evening of the 13th inst. JAMES WOODBURY, a private in Capt. William C Baen's Company, 4th U. S. Regiment of Infantry, aged 25 years; five feet ten inches high, light complexion, light hazle eyes, light hair, by occupation a yeoman, had on and carried away with him a short blue jacket, a striped swandown vest, dark brown woollen overhalls, an old castor hat &c

Whoever will apprehend said Deserter, and deliver him at this post, or to the commanding Officer of any Garrison in the United States, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable charges.

WILLIAM C BAEN,

Capt. 4th U. S. Regiment of Infantry.

Rose-Island, Newport Harbour, September 14, 1809.

WE the Subscribers having been appointed by the Hon Court of Probate for the town of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims against the estate of Mrs. *Elizabeth Huddy*, late of Newport, widow, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice, that six months from the date hereof are allowed to the creditors of the said estate to bring in and prove their respective claims, and that we will attend at our respective dwellings for that purpose.

ANTHONY V. TAYLOR, } *Com'rs.*
JOHN W. MURPHY, }

And all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber who was duly appointed Executrix of the last Will and Testament of the said Elizabeth Huddy, deceased, and has accepted the trust and given bond as the law directs.

ANN BENTLEY, *Executrix.*

Newport, Sept. 4, 1809.

POETRY.

From that new and elegant Volume of Poems, entitled "GERTRUDE OF WYOMING, AND OTHER POEMS."—By THOMAS CAMPBELL, *author of the "Pleasures of Hope."*

LORD ULLIN's DAUGHTER.

A CHIEFTAIN, to the highlands bound,
Cries, 'Boatman, do not tarry!
'And I'll give thee a silver pound,
'To row us o'er the ferry.'—

'Now who be ye, would cross Lochgyle
'This dark and stormy water?'—
'Oh I'm the chief of Uiva's isle,
'And this Lord Ullin's daughter.—

'And fast before her father's men
'Three days we've fled together,
'For should he find us in the glen,
'My blood would stain the heather.

'His horsemen hard behind us ride,
'Should they our steps discover,
'Then who will cheer my bonny bride
'When they have slain her lover?'—

Outspoke the hardy highland wight,
'I'll go, my chief—I'm ready:—
'It is not for your silver bright;
'But for your winsome lady:

'And by my word! the bonny bird
'In danger shall not tarry;
'So, though the waves are raging white,
'I'll row you o'er the ferry.'—

By this the storm grew loud apace,
The water-wraith was shrieking; (*)
And in the scowl of heaven each face
Grew dark as they were speaking.

But still as wilder blew the wind,
And as the night grew drearer,
Adown the glen rode armed men,
Their trampling sounded nearer.—

'O haste thee, haste!' the lady cries,
'Though tempests round us gather;
'I'll meet the raging of the skies;
'But not an angry father.'—

The boat has left a stormy land,
A stormy sea before her;—
When oh! too strong for human hand,
The tempest gather'd o'er her.—

And still they row'd amidst the roar
Of waters fast prevailing:
Lord Ullin reach'd that fatal shore,
His wrath was chang'd to wailing.—

For sore dismay'd, through storm and shade
His child he did discover;—
One lovely hand she stretch't for aid,
And one was round her lover:—

'Come back! come back!' he cries in grief,
'Across this stormy water:
'And I'll forgive your highland chief,
'My daughter!—oh my daughter!'—

'Twas vain: the loud waves lash't the shore,
Return or aid preventing:—
The waters wild went o'er his child—
And he was left lamenting.

(*) *The evil spirit of the waters.*

NEW WHOLESALE AND RETAIL *GROCERY & COMMISSION STORE.*

George W. Martin,

No. 2, CHURCH-STREET, HAS FOR SALE,

A GENUINE Assortment of GROCERIES, comprising every article in demand, which he will exchange cheap for cash or negotiable paper.—Those who please to favour him with their custom, may be assured of procuring genuine and warranted articles.—Town and Country Grocers will find it advantageous in calling at No. 2, where they may make good speculations.

N. B Country Produce received in payment for Groceries, or to sell on Commission.

Newport, July 21, 1809.

Just Received, and for Sale by
CHARLES C. HOSKINS & Co.
No. 112 & 115 *Thames-street.*

1200 Bushels Isle of May SALT.

N. B. Ship-Chandlery, Crockery and West-India Goods as usual.—Ship Stores put up at the shortest notice.

Newport, Sept. 1, 1809.

John W. Davis,

Has just received and now opening at his Shoe-Store. No. 100 *Thames-Street.*

AN Elegant and well-chosen Assortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's Shoes of the latest patterns viz:—Ladies English kid Slippers and Ties different patterns: do. do. spangled Sandals: Ladies French silk quilted slips and ties: Ladies misses and children's black, blue, red, green, yellow, figur'd and tea colour'd morocco slips and ties with and without heels: men's and boy's morocco and seal-skin dancing pumps: men's and boy's calve and seal skin fine shoes: *Also* black, red green and yellow morocco Skins, horse skin calve skin and neats-leather boot legs, boot tops, skins for binding, boot webbing silk cord.—*Likewise* A handsome assorment of HATS.—He also keeps constantly employed a number of experienced workmen in his Manufactory, from which his Shoe-store is constantly supplied with warranted Boots and Shoes of every description. Measures taken as usual for Boots and shoes and made at the shortest notice.—The smallest favors will meet with due attention and be received with gratitude. All orders from town or country will meet with punctual attendance.

☞ *Wanted*, Two experienced workmen in the above business.—*Also*, A lad as an Apprentice, 14 or 15 years of age, one from the country would be preferred.

Newport, July 7, 1809.

Lopez & Dexter,

OFFER FOR SALE

36 Puncheons St. Croix Rum.
11 pipes 4th proof Spanish Brandy.
15 do. 1st proof Country Gin.
10 do. Madeira Wine.
24 Quarter-casks Lisbon Ditto.
75 chests Souchong Tea.
8 do. Hyson Skin ditto.
26,000 lb. West-India Coffee.
15 bags Pimento.
74 bales Upland Cotton.
100 boxes Muscatel Raisins.
55 barrels N. Y. inspected prime Pork.
60 Tons assorted Swedes Iron.
700 quintals Codfish.
15 boxes Window Glass.
150 reams Wrapping Paper.
100 do. Foolscap Do.
3 Hogsheads Loaf Sugar.

Also the following fresh imported DRY GOODS.

5 Cases India Silks.
600 pieces blue Nankeens.
200 do. yellow Ditto.
250 do. white Ditto.
3 bales Superfine Broadcloths.
2 cases Cotton Sewings.
4 do. fancy Prints.
1 do. English sewing Silks.
1 do. men's and women's Gloves.
2 do. cotton Shirtings.
1 do. fancy Muslins.
1 do. Marseilles Vesting.
1 do. Cambrick Muslins.
1 do. Bombazetts.
1 bale Cassimeres.
1 case Velvets.
100 pieces Russia Diaper.
50 do. red yellow and brown Bandanoes.

Newport, July 25, 1809.

Godfrey Wenwood,

HAS FOR SALE,
On the most reasonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour of the first quality; Molasses by the gallon; coarse and blown Salt by the bushel; Ginger and Pearl-Ash by retail.—Also Mystic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

Hops by the pound; Malt by the bushel or smaller quantity; Wheat Bran by the bushel; Coal by the bushel.—*Also*, A quantity of Bricks and Tile, made of Pipe Clay, suitable for Ovens.

Newport, December 31, 1809.

ATTENTION!!!

THE Subscribers contemplating a Dissolution of Partnership, an adjustment of their Accounts becomes necessary; they therefore solicit all such as are indebted to them by Note or Account, to make immediate payment, as their business will shortly be closed.

NATHANIEL SWEET, & Co.

Newport, July 8, 1809.

Abraham & George Tilley,

HAVE for Sale at their ROPE STORE, No. 90, Thames-street, 3 doors south of Market-square, by wholesale and retail, Cordage from 4 1-2 inch, to 6 thread ratling, bolt-rope, worming, spun yarn, marline, house line, white rope, lead, log and cod lines, bed cords, sewing and seine twine, small fishing lines, &c.—Also for sale, 10 or 12 cwt. of Swede's square and flat bar iron, cheap for cash.—*Also*, An Assortment of Groceries at retail.—Cordage and Cables of any dimension made at short notice, and warranted equal to any in the United States.—From the convenience of having a Rope Store so near the shipping, where may be had at all times, an Assortment of Rigging, as cheap as can be bought in this town, they flatter themselves that they shall meet the encouragement of the public in general.

Newport, August 2, 1809.

FOR SALE,

THE building in Bridge-street, with the Lot of Land thereto belonging, hitherto occupied as a Cabinet maker's shop; being calculated for a Dwelling-House, it has an excellent frame, and at a small expence could be finished.—*Also*, The Dwelling-House and Lot of Land thereto belonging, next eastward, at present occupied by Capt. *Cornelius Bennett*; very convenient for a small family.—*Also*, One divided fifth part of the House in Coddington street, next eastward of Mr. *Perry Weaver's*, consisting of two Chambers, a room in the garret, a part of the cellar, and an equal right in the yard, with a Garden Lot set off. *Also*, A variety of Cabinet maker's Tools, and some excellent Mahogany.—Apply to

SOLOMON TOWNSEND,
JOHN F. TOWNSEND.

Newport, July 4 1809.

THE Subscribers hereby give notice to the creditors of the estate of *Sylvester Robinson*, late of South-Kingstown, deceased, represented insolvent, that they are appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of South-Kingstown, to receive, examine and adjust the claims of the creditors to said estate, and that six months from the date hereof are allowed for that purpose, and that we will attend the last Saturdays in each month, at the dwelling-house of Mrs. Sarah Robinson, in South-Kingstown, for that purpose.

WILLIAM C. CLARKE } *Com'rs.*
JAMES HELME, jun. }

All persons indebted to the above estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

SARAH ROBINSON, *Adm'x.*

South-Kingstown, August 14, 1809.

FOR SALE,

THE Sloop NANCY, burthen 22 Tons, in good repair.—*Also*, Wanted to buy immediately Two Sloops, burthen about 15 Tons each fast sailers, suitable for Packets to run from the South-Ferry to Newport.—Apply to the Subscriber at the South Ferry.

E. W. GARDNER.

South-Kingstown, July 14, 1809.

TO LET,

THE HOUSE in Thames-Street, called the WANTON House.—Apply to

B. HAZARD.

Newport, June 2, 1809.

William Engs & Son,

No. 170, *THAMES STREET.*

HAVE lately received and keep constantly for Sale, a very extensive variety of IRONMONGERY & HARDWARE GOODS Also, many articles in the Ship Chandlery line, a large Assortment of Nails of the best qualities, Steel of various kinds; sheet Lead; sheet Iron; seine Twine; brass Kettles, &c. &c.

Newport, June 16, 1809.

Christopher Fowler,

HAS removed his Store and Counting-House to WOOD's Wharf, where he has constantly for Sale *Fresh* Flour of the first quality, for family use, by wholesale or single barrel

Newport, July 27, 1809.

SCHEME OF THE SECOND CLASS OF *RHODE-ISLAND* COAL LOTTERY.

15,000 Tickets at 5 Dollars each are 75,000 Dollars.

1	Prize of	15,000	is	15,000
2	Prizes of	2,500	are	5000
2	do.	1,000		2000
4	do.	500		2000
50	do.	100		5000
60	do.	50		3000
4900	do.	5		34,000
				66,300

Subject to no deduction, and not two blanks to a Prize.

Capital Prizes determinable in the following manner:

The first drawn Blank on each day's drawing, except the days on which the Prizes of 500 Dollars come out, shall be entitled to 100 dolls. each and the last drawn number on every day to 50 dolls First blank on the 2d day, entitled to 500 Dollars.

Do.	5th	do.	500
Do.	10th	do.	1000
Do.	13th	do.	500
Do.	15th	do.	2,500
Do.	18th	do.	500
Do.	20th	do.	2,500
Do.	25th	do.	15,000
Do.	28th	do.	1000

Then two Prizes of 2,500 Dollars each, will be draw as follows: The first drawn blank on the 15th day of drawing, will have the first 500 Tickets from No. 4001 to 4,500 inclusive; and the first drawn blank on the 20th day, will be entitled to the second 500 from No. 10,501 to 11,000 inclusive; but should the first blanks on the 15th and 20th day's drawing, be either of the numbers from No. 4001 to No. 4,500 inclusive, and also from No. 10,501 to No 11,000 inclusive, then in that case the first drawn blank next succeeding (not one of those numbers) shall draw, and be entitled to the respective 500 Tickets.

Five hundred numbers will be considered one day's drawing, and the fortunate blanks determined accordingly. The drawing will commence in September next. Prizes less than 500 dollars will be paid in 30 days; of 500 and 1,000 in 50 days; and the highest Prize in 90 days after the drawing is completed, in current Bank Bills.

BENJAMIN B. MUMFORD, } *Managers*
JAMES PERRY, }

Boston, June 1, 1809.

TICKETS in the above Lottery, may be had of the Managers, of J. C. SHAW, and of L. ROUSMANIERE, at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

Newport, June 3, 1809.

New Grainary & Grocery Store,

No. 11, *LONG-WHARF.*

WILL be kept constantly for Sale CORN and MEAL, wholesale and retail.—*Also*, Flour, Salt, Molasses, Gin, Rum, Brandy, Sugars of various kinds, Coffee, and Teas of different qualities.

Also for Sale, Rice, Pimento, Ginger, Soap, Candles, and a quantity of Butter, by the firkin.

The above Goods will be sold wholesale and retail, for cash or approved credit.

Wanted to purchase, a Quantity of CORN and RYE, for which Cash will be given.

Just received and for sale as above,
SIXTEEN Hundred bushels Exuma SALT of a very superior quality, suitable for dairies or family use, as cheap as can be bought in this state.—*Also for Sale*, Snuff, Tobacco, New-York Soap, English Starch, and 10 Hogsheads of 3d proof Antigua Rum, and 1 Hogshead of 4th proof Jamaica Rum, of an excellent flavour, and 3 pipes of Gin.—*Also*, 20 Pipes of 4th proof Spanish Brandy; 20 quarter-casks Sherry Wine; 20 boxes excellent Raisins; 20 boxes Chocolate; and a quantity of well seasoned merchantable Boards. *Also for Sale*, 250 Meal Bags.

MICHAEL FREEBORN,
Agent for the Progressive Company.

Newport, August 11, 1809.

Insurance against Fire.

TO FARMERS, COUNTRY GENTLEMEN, STORE-KEEPERS AND OTHERS &c. &c.

THE LONDON PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY Insure Property from Loss or Damage by Fire (Lightning included) by the Year and for shorter and longer periods. This Company first introduced Fire Insurance into practice in America, and the utility of the Institution may in some degree be estimated by the Losses paid to Sufferers by Fire, which in a comparatively short space of time, have considerably exceeded *Seven Millions of Dollars.*

The Company insure Houses, Stores, and Manufactories in general; Household Furniture, Merchandise, Stock in Trade, Produce, and live and dead Stock on Farms; Also Vessels, and water craft of all kinds, with or without cargo.

The Premiums vary according to the circumstances of the Property, are in all cases proportioned to the real risk, and as low and moderate as possible. Sufferers by Fire will always experience a prompt, and honorable adjustment of the Losses.

For any information required, apply to LOPEZ & DEXTER, Agents.

Newport Dec. 23, 1809.

TO LET,

And immediate possession given.

ONE of the Shops No. 6, in Market-square, with the cellar under it; and a Chamber above the Shop.—Apply to

SAMUEL F. GARDNER.

Newport, August 11, 1809.

SHIP-CHANDLERY.

THE Subscribers, at their Store, on Handy's Wharf, offer for sale on good terms, Bar, Rod and Hoop Iron, from 1¼ to 3 inch flat; 5-8, 6-8, 7-8 and inch square; Stoves, Camboose and Anchors of various sizes, Linseed and Lamp Oil; Paints of different colours; Tar, Pitch, Turpentine and Rosin; red, white and blue Bunting, and ready-made Colours: Sheathing Paper; Spikes and Nails assorted; Hooks and Thimbles; wood and brass Compasses; Quadrants; Telescopes; Book Charts, &c. together with all the articles of Ship Chandlery necessary for the equipment of vessels.—Orders from distant customers will meet with due attention.

EARL & ALLSTON.

Newport, June 2, 1809.

FRESH FLOUR.

EARL & ALLSTON,
Inform their Friends and Customers,

THAT they have been at considerable pains to find a source from whence Flour, suitable for families use, could be obtained, and having made arrangements to that effect, now offer (for cash only,) Flour in barrels and half barrels, that may be relied on as genuine. A constant supply will be kept at their Store on Handy's Wharf.

Newport, June 2, 1809.

FOR SALE

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS AT THEIR STORE.

SEVENTY Hogsheads screwed Fish in prime order for shipping: 1000 bushels of Southern Corn. 120 barrels fresh Flour, Jamaica Rum: Pilot Bread: Bar Iron, Tar Turpentine: Rosin: Grindstones: Ash Oars: Anchors: Russia Duck and Sewing Twine: with a variety of other articles in the Ship-Chandlery line.

BOWEN & ENNIS.

Newport, April 28, 1809.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has for Sale at his Store on his Wharf, next North of the Ferry-Wharf.

TAR Pitch, Turpentine and Rosin by the Hundred or single barrel; Corn by the Hundred or single bushel; Beef and Pork; Iron assorted; Iron Hoop by the bundle or quantity; Cut and wrought Nails by the cask or retail, and 8d flats for sheathing; Paper for ditto; Salt by the hundred or single bushel, 10 casks fresh Rice: a small cargo of Cedar Shingles, just landed from North-Carolina; Also just landing, a quantity of Philadelphia superfine Flour, together with an Assortment of Groceries.

GILBERT CHASE.

Newport, June 30, 1809.

FOR SALE,

A PHILADELPHIA built CHAISE, and a good family Horse.—Enquire of

W. CHANNING.

Newport, July 21, 1809.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET,

A BRICK HOUSE on the Hill, next but one to the Rev. Mr. Tenney's Meeting-House.—For terms apply to

WILLIAM ELLERY.

Newport, August 17, 1809.

TWO HOUSES TO LET.

THE HOUSE No. 212, Thames-Street, being lately put in excellent repair, having five rooms on a floor, and situated in a pleasant part of the Town.—*Also*, The House, No. 202, in the same street, at present occupied by Mr. *Horatio S. Dexter.*—Persons wishing to hire either of the above Houses, may know the terms by applying to HENRY BULL, at his Store, next door North of the Coffee-House.

Newport, Sept. 1, 1809.

TO LET,

THE HOUSE, and the two Shops in front, occupied by the late Mrs. *Hannah Church*, next northward of Dr. David King's, in Thames-Street.—For terms, apply to

JOSEPH L. BAKER.

Newport, Sept. 1, 1809.

TO LET,

THE South half of the Dwelling-House No. 198, in Thames-Street.—Possession may be had in about six weeks.—For terms apply to

THOMAS ROBINSON.

Newport, 5th mo. 16*th* 1809.

FOR SALE,

TWO small Houses situated in the south part of the Town.—*Also*, One half of a House on the Hill and a right in equity in the other half.—Apply to

CHARLES GYLES.

Newport June 30. 1809.

LAND FOR SALE.

AN Excellent Tract containing about 14 Acres, pleasantly situated in Middletown, adjoining lands of *Richard Mitchell*, on the east road about 4 1-2 miles from Newport; an indisputable title will be given to the purchaser and possession surrendered next spring—For a particular description apply to *Richard Mitchel* near the premises. For terms and payment, which can be made easy apply to

JOHN EARL. jun.

Newport, August 12, 1809.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS I, the Subscriber, did petition in Somerset county court, in January last to be relieved of my debts, which I am unable to pay; agreeably to the Act of Assembly, passed in the year 1805 for the relief of insolvent debtors, and its supplements thereto.—My Creditors will take notice, they are requested to meet at Princess Ann Tavern, in Somerset county, on the 16th day of September 1809, agreeably to the order of the Court.

JAMES L. WALLER.

Vienna, (Maryland) June 19 1809.

POETRY.

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'Oh I'm the chief of Ulva's isle,
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'And fast before her father's men
'Three days we've fled together,
'For should he find us in the glen,
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'His horsemen hard behind us ride,
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HAS FOR SALE,
On the most reasonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour of the first quality; Molasses by the gallon; coarse and blown Salt by the bushel; Ginger and Pearl-Ash by retail.—Also Mystic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

Hops by the pound; Malt by the bushel or smaller quantity; Wheat Bran by the bushel; Coal by the bushel.—*Also*, A quantity of Bricks and Tile, made of Pipe Clay, suitable for Ovens.

Newport, December 31, 1809.

ATTENTION!!!

THE Subscribers contemplating a Dissolution of Partnership, an adjustment of their Accounts becomes necessary; they therefore solicit all such as are indebted to them by Note or Account, to make immediate payment, as their business will shortly be closed.

NATHANIEL SWEET, & Co.

Newport, July 8, 1809.

Abraham & George Tilley,

HAVE for Sale at their ROPE STORE, No. 90, Thames-street, 3 doors south of Market-square, by wholesale and retail, Cordage from 4 1-2 inch. to 6 thread ratling, bolt-rope, worming, spun yarn, marline, house line, white rope, lead, log and cod lines, bed cords, sewing and seine twine, small fishing lines, &c.—Also for sale, 10 or 12 cwt. of Swede's square and flat bar iron, cheap for cash.—*Also*, An Assortment of Groceries at retail.—Cordage and Cables of any dimension made at short notice, and warranted equal to any in the United States.—From the convenience of having a Rope Store so near the shipping, where may be had at all times, an Assortment of Rigging, as cheap as can be bought in this town, they flatter themselves that they shall meet the encouragement of the public in general.

Newport, August 2, 1809.

FOR SALE,

THE building in Bridge-street, with the Lot of Land thereto belonging, hitherto occupied as a Cabinet maker's shop; being calculated for a Dwelling-House, it has an excellent frame, and at a small expence could be finished.—*Also*, The Dwelling-House and Lot of Land thereto belonging, next eastward, at present occupied by Capt. *Cornelius Bennett*; very convenient for a small family.—*Also*, One divided fifth part of the House in Coddington street, next eastward of Mr. *Perry Weaver's*, consisting of two Chambers, a room in the garret, a part of the cellar, and an equal right in the yard, with a Garden Lot set off. *Also*, A variety of Cabinet maker's Tools, and some excellent Mahogany.—Apply to

SOLOMON TOWNSEND,
JOHN F. TOWNSEND.

Newport, July 4, 1809.

THE Subscribers hereby give notice to the creditors of the estate of *Sylvester Robinson*, late of South-Kingstown, deceased, represented insolvent. that they are appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of South-Kingstown, to receive, examine and adjust the claims of the creditors to said estate, and that six months from the date hereof are allowed for that purpose, and that we will attend the last Saturdays in each month, at the dwelling-house of Mrs. Sarah Robinson, in South-Kingstown, for that purpose.

WILLIAM C. CLARKE } *Com'rs.*
JAMES HELME, jun. }

All persons indebted to the above estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

SARAH ROBINSON, *Adm'x.*

South. Kingstown, August 14, 1809.

FOR SALE,

THE Sloop NANCY, burthen 22 Tons, in good repair.—*Also*, Wanted to buy immediately Two Sloops, burthen about 15 Tons each fast sailers, suitable for Packets to run from the South-Ferry to Newport.—Apply to the Subscriber at the South Ferry.

E. W. GARDNER.

South-Kingstown, July 14, 1809.

TO LET,

THE HOUSE in Thames-Street, called the WANTON House.—Apply to

B. HAZARD.

Newport, June 1, 1809.

William Engs & Son,

No. 170, *THAMES STREET.*

HAVE lately received and keep constantly for Sale, a very extensive variety of IRONMONGERY & HARDWARE GOODS Also, many articles in the Ship Chandlery line, a large Assortment of Nails of the best qualities; Steel of various kinds; sheet Lead; sheet Iron; seine Twine; brass Kettles, &c. &c.

Newport, June 16, 1809.

Christopher Fowler,

HAS removed his Store and Counting-House to WOOD's Wharf, where he has constantly for Sale Fresh Flour of the first quality, for family use, by wholesale or single barrel

Newport, July 27, 1809.

SCHEME OF THE SECOND CLASS OF *RHODE-ISLAND* COAL LOTTERY.

15,000 Tickets at 5 Dollars each are				75,000 Dollars.
1	Prize of	15,000	is	15,000
2	Prizes of	2,500	are	5000
2	do.	1,000		2000
4	do.	500		2000
50	do.	100		5000
60	do.	50		3000
4900	do.	7		34,000
				66,300

Subject to no deduction, and not two blanks to a Prize.

Capital Prizes determinable in the following manner:

The first drawn Blank on each day's drawing, except the days on which the Prizes of 500 Dollars come out, shall be entitled to 100 dolls. each and the last drawn number on every day to 50 dolls First blank on the 2d day, entitled to 500 Dollars

Do.	5th	do.	500
Do.	10th	do.	1000
Do.	13th	do.	500
Do.	15th	do.	2,500
Do.	18th	do.	500
Do.	20th	do.	2,500
Do.	25th	do.	15,000
Do.	28th	do.	1000

Then two Prizes of 2,500 Dollars each, will be draw as follows: The first drawn blank on the 15th day of drawing, will have the first 500 Tickets from No. 4001 to 4,500 inclusive; and the first drawn blank on the 20th day, will be entitled to the second 500 from No. 10,501 to 11,000 inclusive; but should the first blanks on the 15th and 20th day's drawing, be either of the numbers from No. 4001 to No. 4,500 inclusive, and also from No. 10 501 to No 11,000 inclusive, then in that case the first drawn blank next succeeding (not one of those numbers) shall draw, and be entitled to the respective 500 Tickets.

Five hundred numbers will be considered one day's drawing, and the fortunate blanks determined accordingly. The drawing will commence in September next. Prizes less than 500 dollars will be paid in 30 days; of 500 and 1,000 in 60 days; and the higheft Prize in 90 days after the drawing is completed, in current Bank Bills.

BENJAMIN B. MUMFORD, } *Managers*
JAMES PERRY, }

Boston, June 1, 1809.

TICKETS in the above Lottery, may be had of the Managers, of J. C. SHAW, and of L. ROUSMANIERE, at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

Newport, June 3, 1809.

New Grainary & Grocery Store,

No. 11, *LONG-WHARF.*

WILL be kept constantly for Sale CORN and MEAL, wholesale and retail.—*Also*, Flour, Salt, Molasses, Gin, Rum, Brandy, Sugars of various kinds, Coffee; and Teas of different qualities.

Also for Sale, Rice, Pimento, Ginger, Soap; Candles, and a quantity of Butter, by the firkin.

The above Goods will be sold wholesale and retail, for cash or approved credit.

Wanted to purchase, a Quantity of CORN and RYE, for which Cash will be given.

Just received and for sale as above,

SIXTEEN Hundred bushels Exuma SALT of a very superior quality, suitable for dairies or family use, as cheap as can be bought in this state.—*Also for Sale*, Snuff, Tobacco, New-York Soap, English Starch, and 10 Hogsheads of 3d proof Antigua Rum, and 1 Hogshead of 4th proof Jamaica Rum, of an excellent flavour, and 3 pipes of Gin.—*Also*, 20 Pipes of 4th proof Spanish Brandy; 20 quarter-casks Sherry Wine; 20 boxes excellent Raisins; 20 boxes Chocolate; and a quantity of well seasoned merchantable Boards. *Also for Sale*. 250 Meal Bags.

MICHAEL FREEBORN,
Agent for the Progressive Company.

Newport, August 11, 1809.

Insurance against Fire.

TO FARMERS, COUNTRY GENTLEMEN, STORE-KEEPERS AND OTHERS &c. &c.

THE LONDON PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY Insure Property from Loss or Damage by Fire (Lightning included) by the Year and for shorter and longer periods. This Company first introduced Fire Insurance into practice in America, and the utility of the Institution may in some degree be estimated by the Losses paid to Sufferers by Fire. which in a comparatively short space of time, have considerably exceeded *Seven Millions of Dollars*.

The Company insure Houses, Stores, and Manufactories in general; Household Furniture, Merchandise, Stock in Trade, Produce, and live and dead Stock on Farms; Also Vessels, and water craft of all kinds, with or without cargo.

The Premiums vary according to the circumstances of the Property, are in all cases proportioned to the real risk, and as low and moderate as possible. Sufferers by Fire will always experience a prompt, and honorable adjustment of the Losses.

For any information required, apply to LOPEZ & DEXTER, Agents.

Newport Dec. 23, 1809.

TO LET,

And immediate possession given.

ONE of the Shops No. 6, in Market-square, with the cellar under it, and a Chamber above the Shop.—Apply to

SAMUEL F. GARDNER.

Newport, August 11, 1809.

SHIP-CHANDLERY.

THE Subscribers, at their Store, on Handy's Wharf, offer for sale on good terms, Bar, Rod and Hoop Iron, from 1½ to 3 inch flat; 5-8, 6-8, 7-8 and inch square; Stoves, Cambooses and Anchors of various sizes, Linseed and Lamp Oil; Paints of different colours; Tar, Pitch, Turpentine and Rosin; red, white and blue Bunting, and ready-made Colours: Sheathing Paper; Spikes and Nails assorted; Hooks and Thimbles; wood and brass Compasses; Quadrants; Telescopes; Book Charts, &c. together with all the articles of Ship Chandlery necessary for the equipment of vessels.—Orders from distant customers will meet with due attention.

EARL & ALLSTON.

Newport, June 2, 1809.

FRESH FLOUR.

EARL & ALLSTON,

Inform their Friends and Customers,

THAT they have been at considerable pains to find a source from whence Flour, suitable for families use, could be obtained, and having made arrangements to that effect, now offer (for cash only,) Flour in barrels and half barrels, that may be relied on as genuine. A constant supply will be kept at their Store on Handy's Wharf.

Newport, June 2, 1809.

FOR SALE

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS AT THEIR STORE.

SEVENTY Hogsheads screwed Fish in prime order for shipping: 1000 bushels of Southern Corn. 120 barrels fresh Flour, Jamaica Rum: Pilot Bread: Bar Iron, Tar Turpentine: Rosin: Grindstones: Ash Oars: Anchors: Russia Duck and Sewing Twine: with a variety of other articles in the Ship-Chandlery line.

BOWEN & ENNIS.

Newport, April 28, 1809.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has for Sale at his Store on his Wharf, next North of the Ferry-Wharf.

TAR Pitch, Turpentine and Rosin by the Hundred or single barrel; Corn by the Hundred or single bushel; Beef and Pork; Iron assorted; Iron Hoop by the bundle or quantity; Cut and wrought Nails by the cask or retail, and 8d flats for sheathing; Paper for ditto; Salt by the hundred or single bushel, 10 casks fresh Rice: a small cargo of Cedar Shingles, just landed from North-Carolina; Also just landing, a quantity of Philadelphia superfine Flour, together with an Assortment of Groceries.

GILBERT CHASE.

Newport, June 30, 1809.

FOR SALE,

A PHILADELPHIA built CHAISE, and a good family Horse.—Enquire of

W. CHANNING.

Newport, July 21, 1809.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET,

A BRICK HOUSE on the Hill, next but one to the Rev. Mr. Tenney's Meeting-House.—For terms apply to

WILLIAM ELLERY.

Newport, August 17, 1809.

TWO HOUSES TO LET.

THE HOUSE No. 212, Thames-Street, being lately put in excellent repair, having five rooms on a floor, and situated in a pleasant part of the Town.—*Also*, The House, No. 202, in the same street, at present occupied by Mr. *Horatio S. Dexter*.—Persons wishing to hire either of the above Houses, may know the terms by applying to HENRY BULL, at his Store, next door North of the Coffee-House.

Newport, Sept. 1, 1809.

TO LET,

THE HOUSE, and the two Shops in front, occupied by the late Mrs. *Hannah Church*, next northward of Dr. David King's, in Thames-Street.—For terms, apply to

JOSEPH L. BAKER.

Newport, Sept. 1, 1809.

TO LET,

THE South half of the Dwelling-House, No. 198, in Thames-Street.—Possession may be had in about six weeks.—For terms apply to

THOMAS ROBINSON.

Newport, 5th mo. 16th 1809.

FOR SALE,

TWO small Houses situated in the south part of the Town.—*Also*, One half of a House on the Hill and a right in equity in the other half.—Apply to

CHARLES GYLES.

Newport June 30, 1809.

LAND FOR SALE.

AN Excellent Tract containing about 14 Acres, pleasantly situated in Middletown, adjoining lands of *Richard Mitchell*, on the east road abont 4 1-2 miles from Newport; an indisputable title will be given to the purchaser and possession surrendered next spring—For a particular description apply to *Richard Mitchel* near the premises. For terms and payment, which can be made easy, apply to

JOHN EARL. jun.

Newport, August 12, 1809.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS I, the Subscriber, did petition in Somerset county court, in January last to be relieved of my debts, which I am unable to pay; agreeably to the Act of Assembly, passed in the year 1805, for the relief of insolvent debtors, and its supplements thereto.—My Creditors will take notice, they are requested to meet at Princess Ann Tavern, in Somerset county, on the 16th day of September 1809, agreeably to the order of the Court.

JAMES L. WALLER.

Vienna, (Maryland) June 19 1809.